

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (1)

اختبار شهر نوفمبر



A

Vocabulary

Unit (3)

أهم مفردات الوحدة الثالثة

appearance (n)	مظهر	embarrassed (adj)	مُحْجَرَج	pretend (v) (ed)	يتظاهر
apply (v) (yied)	يطبق	emotions (n)	عواطف	process (n)	عملية
authentic (adj)	أصلي / حقيقي	exist (v) (ed)	يوجد	product (n)	منتج
awareness (n)	وعى / معرفة	exploit (v) (ed)	يستغل	profit (n)	ربح
battle (n)	معركة	fake (adj)	مزيف	reliable (adj)	موثوق به
behavior (n)	سلوك	fight (v)	يقاتل / يحارب	reputation (n)	سمعة / شهرة
betray (v) (ed)	يخون / يغدر	goodness (n)	خير	require (v)(d)	يتطلب
boundary (n)	حد	guard (v) (ed)	يحمي / يحرس	resources (n)	موارد
career (n)	حياة مهنية	headline (n)	عنوان رئيسي	role model (n)	قدوة حسنة
caught in a trap	محاصرون في فخ	honesty (n)	صدق / أمانة	rumors (n)	شائعات
cautious (adj)	حريص / حذر	impression (n)	انطباع	scam (n)	احتيال
charity (n)	جمعية خيرية	individuals (n)	أفراد	sensational (adj)	مثير
combine (v)(d)	يدمج	intention (n)	نية	supportive (adj)	داعم
confirm (v) (ed)	يؤكد	interaction (n)	تفاعل / رد فعل	suspicious (adj)	مريب / مرتاب
confused (adj)	مربك	invisible (adj)	خفي / غير مرئي	tactics (n)	تكتيكات / أساليب
consider (v) (ed)	يعتبر / يفكر في	lie (n) (v)	كذبة / يكذب	tank (n)	دبابة
contract (n)	عقد	limited (adj)	محدود	teens (n)	مراهقون
creativity (n)	إبداع	misinformation (n)	معلومات مضللة	too good to be true	جيد جدًا لدرجة يصعب تصديقها
critical (adj)	حرج / نقدي	motivate (v)(d)	يحفز / يشجع	trust, but verify	ثق، ولكن تأكد
curious (adj)	فضولي	patience (n)	صبر	trustworthy (adj)	جدير بالثقة
damage (v) (d)(n)	يضر / يفسد / ضرر	payment (n)	دفع	victim (n)	ضحية
deceive (v) (d)	يخدع	perfection (n)	كمال	violence (n)	عنف
deception (n)	خداع	platform (n)	منصة	weapons (n)	أسلحة
defense (n)	دفاع / حماية	popular (adj)	شائع / محبوب	wolves in sheep's clothing	ذئاب في ثياب حملان
destroy (v)(ed)	يدمر	practical (adj)	عملي	workplace (n)	مكان عمل
digital (adj)	رقمي	pressure (n) (v) (d)	ضغط / يضغط		

Unit (4)

أهم مفردات الوحدة الرابعة

achieve (v) (d)	يحقّق	energy (n)	طاقة	misuse (n)	إساءة استخدام
adopt (v) (ed)	يتبنّى / يتّخذ	essential (adj)	ضروري	natural resources (n)	موارد طبيعية
alternative (adj) (n)	بديل	expand (v) (ed)	يوسّع	notebook (n)	مفكرة / مذكرة
approach (n)	نهج / طريقة	fashionable (adj)	مساير للموضة / عصري	observation (n)	ملاحظة / متابعة
assembly (n)	مؤتمر / اجتماع	fill (v) (ed)	يملأ	outcome (n)	حصيلة / أثر
automobile (n)	سيارة	finding (n)	نتيجة / اكتشاف	overuse (n)	إفراط في الاستخدام
balance (v) (d) (n)	يوازن / توازن	forum (n)	منتدى	paper cup (n)	كوب ورقي
bright (adj)	مشرق / مضيء / لامع	fountain (n)	نافورة	practice (v) (ed) (n)	يمارس / ممارسة
check (v) (ed)	يفحص / يتأكد	global warming (n)	الاحتباس الحراري	produce (v) (d)	ينتج
collect (v) (ed)	يجمع	goods (n)	بضائع	products (n)	منتجات
commitment (n)	التزام / تعهد	harmful (adj)	ضار	promote (v) (d)	يرقي / يطور
competition (n)	مسابقة / منافسة	impact (n)	تأثير / يؤثر على	purpose (n)	غرض
completely (adv)	بشكل كامل / بالكامل	include (v) (d)	يتضمن	renewable (adj)	متجدد
concept (n)	مفهوم / مصطلح	Industrial Revolution (n)	الثورة الصناعية	reusable (adj)	قابل لإعادة الاستخدام
concerns (n)	اهتمامات / مخاوف	initiative (n)	مبادرة	slogan (n)	شعار
consultant (n)	مستشار / خبير	issue (n)	قضية / موضوع	sources (n)	مصادر
consumer (n)	مستهلك	landfill (n)	مقلب للنفايات	survey (n) (v) (ed)	استطلاع رأي / يستطلع
convince (v) (d)	يقنع	large-scale	على نطاق واسع / ضخم	sustainable (adj)	مستدام
costly (adj)	مكلف	leak (n) (v) (ed)	تسرب / يسرب	swap (v) (ped)	يبادل / يقيض
depletion (n)	استهلاك / نفاذ	long-term (adj)	طويل الأجل	tiny (adj)	ضئيل
discussion (n)	مناقشة	major (adj)	رئيسي	unique (adj)	فريد من نوعه / متفرد
drip (n)	قطرة (مياه)	mention (v) (ed)	يذكر	unplug (v) (ged)	يسحب / يفصل القابس (الفيشة)
eco-friendly (adj)	صديق للبيئة	mission (n)	مهمة / مأمورية / بعثة	unwanted (adj)	غير مرغوب فيها

Expressions, Idioms & Prepositions

أهم التعبيرات والمصطلحات وحروف الجر بالوحدتين

agree to	يوافق على	environmentally friendly	صديق للبيئة	limited to	محدد / مقتصر على
apply/put pressure on	يمارس / يضع ضغطاً على	exchange ... for	يبدل بـ	make a promise	يقدم وعداً
at a national level	على مستوى وطني	face-to-face interactions	التفاعلات وجهاً لوجه	make changes	يجري تغييرات
at a time	في المرة الواحدة	fight against	يحارب ضد	make quick money	يربح مائلاً سريعاً
at least	على الأقل	fight over	يتقاتل على	on social media	على وسائل التواصل
aware of	على علم بـ	give a truthful answer	يعطي إجابة صادقة	put on a friendly face	يتظاهر بالود
build/make strong friendships	يبني صداقات قوية	go green	اعتماد ممارسات صديقة للبيئة	refer to	يشير إلى
cause ... to stop	يتسبب في توقف	green practices	ممارسات للحفاظ على البيئة	rely on	يعتمد على
click an icon	ينقر على أيقونة	healthy boundaries	حدود صحية / سليمة	result from	ينتج من
combine ... with	يدمج ... مع	in fact	في الواقع	result in	يؤدي إلى
cut down	يقلل / يخفض	in return	في المقابل	take advantage of	يستغل (استغلالاً سلبياً)
do research	يجري بحثاً	in trouble	في مأزق	transform ... into	يحول إلى
do/conduct a survey	يجري مسحاً	keep his promises	يفي بوعوده	write down	يدون

Words, Synonyms & Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Synonym	المترادف	Antonym	المضاد
betray	يخون	deceive/mislead/cheat		assist/support	يساعد / يدعم
confirm	يؤكد	verify/prove		deny/disprove	ينكر / يدحض
deception	خداع	trickery/fraud/deceit		truth/honesty	الحقيقة / الصدق
fake	مزيف	forged/false		authentic/genuine	أصيل / حقيقي
honesty	صدق / أمانة	integrity/truthfulness		dishonesty/deceit	عدم الصدق / الخداع
profit	ربح	gain/benefit		loss/debt	خسارة / دين

reliable	موثوق	dependable/trustworthy	unreliable/deceitful	غير موثوق / مخادع
suspicious	مريب	doubtful/distrustful	trusting/reliable	ثقة / موثوق
truthful	صاقد	honest/sincere	dishonest/deceptive	غير أمين / مخادع
valuable	قيّم / ثمين	precious/priceless	worthless/useless	عديم القيمة / عديم الفائدة
improve	يحسّن / يتحسن	develop/boost	worsen/decline	يزداد سوء / ينهار
popular	مشهور / محبوب	famous/admired	unpopular/unknown	غير معروف
invisible	غير مرأى	unseen/hidden	visible/obvious	مرئى / واضح
renewable	متجدد	sustainable/inexhaustible	nonrenewable/finite	غير متجدد / محدود
reduce	يقلل	lessen/decrease	increase/expand	يزيد / يتمدد
waste	يساء استخدام	misuse/drain	conserve/save	يحفظ
sustainable	مستدام	eco-friendly/lasting	harmful/destructive	ضار / مدمر
pollution	تلوث	contamination/dirtiness	cleanliness/purity	نظافة / نقاء
active	نشط	energetic/lively	lazy/inactive	كسول / غير نشيط
include	يحتوى	contain/involve	exclude/omit	يستبعد / يحذف
bright	مشرق / ذكى	shiny/intelligent	dull/dark	ممل / مظلم

Notes on Vocabulary

لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات التالية:

1	boundary	حد (الخط الذي يحدد حافة منطقة من الأرض يملكها شخص ما، أو أحد أجزاء بلد ما).
	border	حد فاصل بين اتجاهين أو شعورين.
2	require	حد (الخط الرسمي الذي يفصل بين بلدين، أو المنطقة القريبة من هذا الخط. تقع المدينة على الحدود).
	acquire	يحتاج / يتطلب
	inquire	يكتسب / يحصل على
		يستفسر

3	battle	معركة أو قتال محدد بين مجموعتين أو جيشين في مكان وزمن معين.
	war	حرب طويلة بين دولتين أو أكثر وتشمل عدة معارك صغيرة.
	conflict	صراع بين شخصين، جماعات، أو دول، قد يكون مسلحاً أو غير مسلح.
4	respect	احترام / يحترم.
	respectable	شخص أو شيء جدير بالاحترام.
	respected	محترم من الآخرين.
	respectful	مهذب يظهر الاحترام.
5	sensational	مثير أو جذاب.
	sensitive	حساس، أي يتأثر بسهولة.
	sensible	عقلاني أو معقول.
6	effect	اسم بمعنى تأثير عادة في السياق الرسمي ويشير إلى النتيجة.
	impact	تأثير قوى أو مفاجئ (سواء كان سلبياً أو إيجابياً).
	affect	فعل بمعنى يؤثر على ولا يأتي بعده حرف جر.
7	adopt	يتبنى (طفلاً/ فكرة/ أسلوباً).
	adapt + (to)	يتكيف/ يُعدّل شيئاً ليتناسب مع وضع جديد.
8	process	عملية أو نشاط تؤدي إلى نتيجة ولها خطوات منطقية.
	operation	إجراء أو خطوة واحدة ضمن عملية (حسابي/ ميكانيكي/ وظيفي/ جراحي).
9	special	مميز (له قيمة/ أهمية).
	private	خاص/ شخصي (معلومات/ ممتلكات).
10	include	يشمل (قبلها الكل وبعدها الجزء).
	contain	يحتوي على شيء بداخله.
	consist of	يتكون من أجزاء/ يشتمل على ...
11	leak	تسريب/ ثقب يتسرب منه شيء ما (سائل/ غاز/ معلومة).
	hole	فتحة (على سطح).
	space	فراغ (بين شيئين).

Practice...

Module (2) Vocabulary Question Bank

Unit 3

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers from the FIVE (5) options:

1. He tried to betray me, but I was aware. The synonyms of the word "betray" are
a) hide b) face c) deceive d) avoid e) mislead
2. Some factors exploit children and make them work with low wages. The synonyms of the word "exploit" are
a) misuse b) repeat c) abuse d) trap e) imprison
3. Let's eat in this popular restaurant. The antonyms of the word "popular" are
a) invisible b) unaware c) unpopular d) polluted e) unknown
4. The boy escaped from the workhouse because of the violence he experienced. The synonyms of the word "violence" are
a) generosity b) cruelty c) compassion d) aggression e) carelessness
5. He gave a fake smile when he saw his boss. The antonyms of the word "fake" are
a) false b) artificial c) genuine d) clear e) authentic

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

6. He always tells the so people know they can count on him.
a) lies b) rumors c) secrets d) truth
7. The news story about the actor was full of which made him angry.
a) facts b) ideas c) lies d) truths
8. When you face a difficult problem, you on your friends to help you.
a) ignore b) rely on c) disagree with d) hide from
9. His and integrity were widely known, so he was elected to lead the team.
a) dishonesty b) appearance c) greed d) honesty
10. A simple act of can make a huge difference in someone's day.
a) negativity b) cruelty c) kindness d) intention
11. It's important to judge people by their actions, not just their stated
a) goals b) intentions c) habits d) deceptions
12. He was known for his often twisting the truth to get what he wanted.
a) honesty b) sincerity c) dishonesty d) reliability
13. The belief that pure exists in all people is a beautiful but sometimes naive idea.
a) goodness b) sadness c) anger d) selfishness

14. It's wise to be while dealing with electronic wallets.
 a) careless b) eager c) cautious d) trusting
15. A/An person is someone you can always count on to keep their promises.
 a) unreliable b) cautious c) trustworthy d) dishonest
16. The magic trick was a masterful act of fooling the entire audience.
 a) honesty b) truthfulness c) deception d) integrity
17. Osama asked me for a, and I agreed with pleasure.
 a) boundary b) favor c) truth d) contract
18. She's a very friend, always there for me when I need her.
 a) supportive b) lazy c) unreliable d) selfish
19. His was ruined after he took a bribe رشوة.
 a) luck b) reputation c) personality d) mood
20. He felt by his best friend after he left him alone in the desert.
 a) betrayed b) helped c) ignored d) amused
21. He felt after he tripped تعرقل and fell in front of the whole class.
 a) surprised b) excited c) hungry d) embarrassed
22. Be careful when you receive emails asking for personal information, as they could be part of online
 a) gifts b) sales c) scams d) surveys
23. The criminal used clever to trick his victims out of their money.
 a) signs b) tactics c) secrets d) intentions
24. He tried to his new employees by making them work extra hours.
 a) shine b) apply c) exploit d) encourage
25. The detective was certain the suspect would eventually get and confess to the crime.
 a) away with it b) caught in a trap c) a reward d) justice
26. The phrase means to be cautious even when you can trust someone.
 a) trust everyone b) believe everything
 c) trust, but verify d) trust no one
27. Establishing with others helps you maintain healthy relationships.
 a) strict rules b) healthy boundaries
 c) social obligations d) bad habits
28. He was always getting into with the school principal for breaking the rules.
 a) trouble b) goodness c) interaction d) reputation
29. He showed us a/an ID, but we were able to discover his lie.
 a) real b) new c) fake d) invisible
30. Her positive made her seem like a very happy and friendly person.
 a) disguise b) emotion c) appearance d) secret

Unit 4**Choose the TWO (2) correct answers from the FIVE (5) options:**

- The continued depletion of the ozone layer is a serious environmental concern. "Depletion" here means and
a) increase b) reduction c) exhaustion d) growth e) abundance
- We should reduce the use of plastic bags to protect the environment. The antonyms of "reduce" here are and
a) lessen b) decrease c) delete d) expand e) increase
- The stars became invisible because of the heavy clouds. The synonyms of the word "invisible" means are and
a) hidden b) unseen c) bright d) clear e) noticeable
- Schools try to improve the quality of education every year. The antonyms of "improve" here are and
a) worsen b) develop c) decline d) progress e) damage
- I trust the production of this factory. The antonyms of "production" are and
a) destruction b) creation c) contamination d) reduction e) benefit

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The of social media can lead to addiction and mental health problems.
a) misuse b) purpose c) concerns d) profit
- The rise of in the 20th century changed world transportation.
a) resources b) machines c) initiatives d) automobiles
- The of the Earth's natural resources is a major global issue.
a) process b) overuse c) discovery d) protection
- There are growing about the effects of climate change on our planet.
a) celebrations b) opportunities c) concerns d) agreements
- This new car is designed to be as friendly as possible, producing minimal emissions.
a) economically b) socially c) technologically d) environmentally
- The news of the discovery was reported across the world.
a) widely b) secretly c) renewably d) rarely
- The company's new is 'Go Green for a Cleaner Tomorrow'.
a) mission b) goal c) approach d) slogan
- The process of goods has changed dramatically since the Industrial Revolution.
a) buying b) selling c) transporting d) manufacturing

14. Water and forests are examples of natural that we need to protect.
a) products b) materials c) resources d) outcomes
15. Solar and wind power are examples of, which are a key part of our future energy plans.
a) fossil fuels b) non-renewable energy
c) nuclear energy d) renewable energy
16. One simple way to help the environment is by your water consumption.
a) reducing b) observing c) ignoring d) increasing
17. We need to find better ways to deal with plastic to prevent pollution.
a) products b) resources c) energy d) waste
18. The of natural resources can cause long-term environmental damage.
a) growth b) depletion c) restoration d) conservation
19. Most of the city's garbage is sent to, where it is buried underground.
a) initiatives b) parks c) factories d) landfills
20. As, we have the power to influence companies to be more eco-friendly.
a) producers b) manufacturers c) consumers d) suppliers
21. We need to against global warming to protect our planet for future generations.
a) fight b) accept c) support d) ignore
22. Using practices helps ensure that our resources are not used up too quickly.
a) major b) destructive c) short-term d) sustainable
23. It is to conserve water because we cannot live without it.
a) negative b) useless c) essential d) difficult
24. Building a new dam can be a/an project that takes years to complete.
a) alternative b) costly c) simple d) free
25. Our company's is to reduce its carbon footprint by 50% in the next five years.
a) campaign b) initiative c) slogan d) commitment
26. The new recycling aims to make it easier for people to recycle from home.
a) initiative b) forums c) mission d) slogan
27. The brought significant changes in technology and society.
a) Agricultural Age b) Stone Age
c) Recycling Revolution d) Industrial Revolution
28. The movement encourages everyone to live a more environmentally conscious life.
a) 'go green' b) 'buy now' c) 'go fast' d) 'stay home'
29. The melting of polar ice caps is a clear sign of
a) energy b) depletion c) global warming d) rainwater
30. The environmental online were full of ideas on how to reduce pollution.
a) markets b) stores c) concepts d) forums

B

Language

Unit 3

If Conditionals

- If + present simple present simple (حقيقة (حالة صفرية)

If you **boil** water, it **turns** into steam.

- If + present simple (will – can – may – should) + inf.

احتمال حدوث الفعل في الحاضر أو المستقبل (الحالة الأولى)

If he **comes** late, he **will (may) be** punished.

You **should sleep** early if you **want** to get up early.

- If + past simple (would – could – might) + inf.

عدم احتمال حدوث الفعل في الحاضر أو المستقبل (الحالة الثانية)

If they **told** me the truth, I **would (could) help** them.

If she **were** a doctor, she **could (would) examine** us.

- Unless = If + نفى

إذا لم (تعط معنى النفي)

Unless he **studied** hard, he **would fail**.

= If he **didn't study** hard, he **would fail**.

بدائل If

- without + noun/v.ing But for + noun

لولا

Ali will miss the bus **without running** fast.

But for teachers, we wouldn't be able to achieve progress.

- In case of + noun

في حالة

In case of fire, call the emergency number.

- If = provided = provided that = providing = as long as = on condition that في الحالة الأولى

You can take the car keys **provided** you get around the villa only.

- Should + فاعل + inf. (will – would) + inf.

الحالة الأولى والثانية

Should Hala do her best, she will **(would) come** first.

- Were + فاعل + to + inf. (would + inf.)

الحالة الثانية

Were he to go to school early, he **would meet** his friends.

- Were + فاعل + (صفة – وظيفة) + (would/could + inf.)

Were he a policeman, he could help us. = If he were a policeman, he could help us.

Unit 4

Verbs (to + inf. OR v-ing)

– أفعال تتبع بـ **to + inf.**

afford	deserve	mean	seem
agree	expect	offer	tend
arrange	fail	plan	threaten
attempt	hope	pretend	want
dare	learn	promise	choose
decide	manage	refuse	wish

– أفعال تتبع بـ **v-ing**

admit	deny	imagine	recommend
adore	dislike	involve	resist
avoid	enjoy	mind	risk
confess	fancy	miss	suggest
consider	finish	postpone	escape
delay	go	practise	understand

– أفعال يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم **to + inf.**

ask	get	persuade	teach
enable	invite	recommend	tell
force	order	remind	warn

– أفعال من الممكن أن يأتي بعدها **to + inf.** أو مفعول ثم **to + inf.**

ask	help	predict	would like
expect	mean	want	would prefer

-- أفعال يأتى بعدها (obj. + to + inf.) أو v-ing مع عدم وجود مفعول.

advise	allow	encourage	permit	recommend
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-- أفعال يأتى بعدها to + inf. أو v-ing بدون أى اختلاف فى المعنى:

start	begin	continue	intend
like	love	hate	prefer

ولكن عند وجود would أو 'd قبلها نستخدم to + inf.

would (like – love – prefer) to + inf.

-- أفعال يأتى بعدها to + inf. أو v-ing مع اختلاف واضح فى المعنى.

remember – forget	
to + inf.	v-ing
الحدث لم يتم	الحدث تم
stop	
to + inf.	v-ing
يتوقف لكى يقوم بالفعل	يتوقف عن القيام بالفعل

Practice...

Module (2) Language Question Bank

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. If we enough time, we would have the chance to win.
a) have b) had c) had had d) has
2. If there a fire, call the firemen at once.
a) is b) was c) had been d) are
3. more help, I could tell the teacher.
a) Needed b) Should I need c) Unless I need d) I should need
4. If you heat ice, it into water.
a) turned b) turns c) would turn d) would have turned
5. I will come to attend the meeting if
a) is necessary b) it necessary c) necessary d) was necessary
6. If we found a new company, we your help.
a) would need b) will need c) would have needed d) needed
7. We wouldn't get good marks if we didn't study hard, but we hard.
a) study b) studied c) will study d) didn't study
8. If he much time, he'll attend the party tonight.
a) has b) will have c) have d) had
9. Hurry up. If you run very fast, you the train.
a) would catch b) will catch c) won't catch d) would have caught
10. he to hurry, he would attend the first lecture محاضرة.
a) Had b) If c) Should d) Were
11. Sara seen us, she would have come and talked to us.
a) If b) Should c) Were d) Had
12. I had been with them, I wouldn't have enjoyed the beauty of the Red Sea.
a) Unless b) If c) Without d) In case
13. We the game if we'd had a few more minutes.
a) might have won b) could have been won c) would win d) will win
14. he studies hard, he'll be able to join the Faculty of Medicine.
a) Unless b) should c) If d) In case

15. If my watch right, I wouldn't have to fix it.
a) will be b) had been c) were d) is
16. Plants die if they enough water.
a) didn't get b) won't get c) wouldn't get d) don't get
17. Sara will phone me that is important for her.
a) on condition b) unless c) provide d) in case of
18. If there is a big problem, I usually for my teacher's advice.
a) will ask b) ask c) would ask d) asks
19. early to the company, the boss wouldn't be angry.
a) If he comes b) Unless he came
c) Had he come d) Were he to come
20. What she feel if she read this offensive email?
a) did b) does c) will d) would
21. If I enough money, I would buy a second-hand car.
a) has b) had c) have d) hadn't had
22. he to know the good news, he would jump to his feet.
a) Had b) Would c) Were d) If
23. Mona won't pass her exams being helped by her parents.
a) without b) in case of c) provided that d) unless
24. If I you a secret, would you promise not to tell anyone?
a) tell b) will tell c) told d) have told
25. If she were happy in her job, she looking for another one.
a) won't b) would be c) wouldn't be d) wasn't
26. I regret this used car. I need a lot of money to fix it.
a) buying b) to buy c) to buying d) buy
27. Rania plans her relatives next week.
a) to visit b) visiting c) to visiting d) visits
28. We'd really like on holiday, but we don't have enough money.
a) to going b) be going c) to go d) going
29. The criminal was seen to the man before disappearing.
a) talking b) to talking c) to talk d) talks
30. British Airways regrets the cancellation of Flight BA205 to Madrid.
a) announcing b) announce c) to announce d) announced

31. Students are recommended a lot before exams.
 a) revising b) to revising c) to revise d) that revise
32. I can't stand people loudly on the bus.
 a) chat b) chatting c) chatted d) to chat
33. My father doesn't allow anyone in his office.
 a) smoking b) smoke c) to smoking d) to smoke
34. I wouldn't recommend you at that hotel.
 a) stay b) staying c) to staying d) to stay
35. Ayman wishes he had studied for his exams. He regrets
 a) to study b) to studying c) studying d) not studying
36. When it is very hot, I suggest that we inside.
 a) stay b) to stay c) to staying d) staying
37. The joke was so funny that we couldn't help during the party.
 a) laugh b) laughs c) laughing d) to laugh
38. Would you like me to the club with you?
 a) going b) go c) to go d) to going
39. It is a holiday tomorrow, so we could go together.
 a) sailing b) to sailing c) to sail d) sail
40. Our national team is expected in the next World Cup finals.
 a) play b) playing c) to play d) to playing
41. Have you finished that book I lent you?
 a) read b) reads c) reading d) to read
42. Please, remember your friend before you sleep.
 a) to phone b) phone c) phoning d) phones
43. Moaaz felt exhausted as he has never been used to hard work.
 a) do b) did c) doing d) done
44. You'd better avoid friends with Ahmed whom you saw steal your money.
 a) to make b) making c) makes d) to making
45. I remember that man when I was nine.
 a) being met b) met c) to meet d) meeting
46. It's raining outside. Would you prefer in with us?
 a) to stay b) stay c) staying d) stays

47. If you feel faint, try your head between your knees.
 a) puts b) putting c) put d) to put
48. I always hope my students high marks.
 a) to get b) get c) got d) getting
49. The famous actor wore a cap and sunglasses to avoid by anyone.
 a) being recognized b) recognizing
 c) to recognize d) to be recognized
50. Nader wishes he had studied for his exams. He regrets
 a) to study b) to studying c) studying d) not studying

2 Rewrite the following sentences, using the words between brackets without changing the meaning of the sentences:

1. I advise you to find another job. (If)
2. Without playing well, they wouldn't win. (Unless)
3. If you come early, you will meet my brother. (coming)
4. He is poor, so he can't buy a house. (If ... rich)
5. Practice hard to win the match. (if)
6. She eats too much food. That's why she is very fat. (Unless)
7. If he stole the money, he would go to prison. (Were)
8. If she studied hard, she would get high marks. (Were)
9. But for his help, I wouldn't get high marks. (If it)
10. The more you study, the better marks you get. (If)
11. He mustn't repeat those mistakes. (avoid)
12. I'm looking forward to joining the Faculty of Engineering. (hope)
13. I didn't remember that I turned off the lights. (forgot)
14. Can you bring me that book? (Would you mind ...)
15. Alaa will help me carry my luggage. (promised)
16. Eman said she wouldn't eat anything. (refused)
17. Sara felt sorry that she failed the exam. (regretted)
18. Mona made a nice cheesecake. (finished)
19. Ali avoided answering the phone because he was busy working on his computer. (didn't want)
20. You shouldn't criticize your friends so much. (stop)

3 Find and correct the mistake in each of the following sentences:

1. If water will boil, it turns into steam. (.....)
2. If people eats too much sugar, they get sick. (.....)
3. If it is raining tomorrow, we will stay home. (.....)
4. If she not studies hard, she won't pass the test. (.....)
5. If I be rich, I would buy a big house. (.....)
6. If he work more careful, he will finish the project. (.....)
7. If they studied harder, they will have passed the exam. (.....)
8. I would have seen him if I hurried. (.....)
9. Unless I am fit, I won't fail the tests. (.....)
10. Were she had more money, she would buy a new laptop. (.....)
11. I enjoy to watch documentaries about marine life. (.....)
12. The teacher made us to finish the assignment in class. (.....)
13. My parents don't let me to stay out late. (.....)
14. He stopped to smoke at work. It's forbidden there. (.....)
15. He promised helping me with my science project after school. (.....)
16. They decided not attending the optional lecture. (.....)
17. I miss to spend time with my friends from my old school. (.....)
18. She suggested to go to the new art exhibition on Friday. (.....)

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form (gerund or infinitive) of the verb in brackets:

1. She enjoys(read) novels in her free time.
2. They decided(travel) abroad next summer.
3. I can't stand(wait) in long lines.
4. He promised(help) me with my homework.
5. We finished(write) the report last night.
6. The teacher advised us(review) before the exam.
7. I suggested(go) to the museum on Friday.
8. She hopes(find) a good job after graduation.
9. They avoided(make) the same mistake again.
10. My parents encouraged me(join) the debate club.

Practice...

Module (2) Skills Question Bank

1 Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Passage No. 1

It is a known fact that many different wild animals throughout the world are in danger. The reasons for this are many and varied, but we must blame pollution, pesticides, the disturbance of animals and their natural environment, and man's greed.

Industry has grown enormously, and it has become a common practice for factories to dispose of waste materials in streams and rivers, causing great loss of river life. Modern agricultural methods include using pesticides, which control insects classified as pests but also destroy so many others that are not. An increase in population meant more buildings, resulting in the destruction of much of the countryside that provides shelter for wild animals. To satisfy man's selfish desires, the polar bear in North America is under threat, hunted by sportsmen.

Whales are killed for the oil and the food they yield. There are only a few species under threat. But the problem is receiving worldwide recognition, and some actions are being taken. For example, pollution in the River Thames has been greatly reduced, trading in some furs has been forbidden, and organizations like "Friends of the Earth" do valuable work in this field. We should take serious steps to conserve our environment and protect it from destruction.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Factories dispose of in streams and rivers.
a) gas b) waste c) oil d) animals
- The most suitable title for this passage would be ".....".
a) Wildlife in danger b) Increase in animal population
c) Agriculture d) Modern methods of hunting
- We should take serious steps to conserve our
a) polar bears b) food c) whales d) environment
- Pollution in the River Thames has greatly
a) increased b) developed c) decreased d) raised
- The increase in pollution leads to the of much of the countryside.
a) instruction b) ruin c) reconstruction d) construction

6. Pesticides can insects.

- a) kill b) fetch c) hide d) disappear

7. Now, trading in some furs has been

- a) allowed b) conserved c) banned d) demanded

Passage No. 2

Every year, about two million people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son, the late Lincoln Borglum. The creation of the Rushmore Monument took 14 years—from 1927 to 1941—and nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by and many people were jobless. To move more than 40,000 tons of rock, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills area. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish the granite. They were hanging in mid-air in specially devised chairs, which had many safety features. Borglum was proud of the fact that no workers were killed or severely injured during the years of blasting and carving.

During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of large fissures that were uncovered. Borglum concocted a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil to fill them. Every winter, water from melting snows gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. The repairers fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used to preserve this national monument for future generations.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. This passage is mainly about

- a) the visitors to the Mount Rushmore Monument
b) the sculptor of the Mount Rushmore Monument
c) the creation of the Mount Rushmore Monument
d) how to repair national monuments

2. According to the passage, Borglum's son

- a) was a sculptor b) was a president
c) spent a million dollars d) was a miner

3. The underlined word "These" refers to the

- a) faces b) years c) workers d) dollars

2. What is the best time for learning new things?
 - a) Late afternoons.
 - b) Midnight.
 - c) Early mornings.
 - d) Midday.
3. From the passage, it is always when you get up early.
 - a) cold and wet
 - b) noisy and crowded
 - c) dark and depressing
 - d) quiet and cool
4. Early risers have time to finish their work.
 - a) no
 - b) less
 - c) much more
 - d) little
5. People who wake up early must have a lot of
 - a) meal
 - b) energy
 - c) books
 - d) birds
6. To get up early, you must
 - a) stay up all night
 - b) find a hidden treasure box
 - c) have a good night's sleep
 - d) reveal the beauty of nature
7. The main idea of the text is ".....".
 - a) Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise
 - b) Eating an early breakfast makes your body strong
 - c) Having a superpower makes every day a little brighter
 - d) All people have the habit of rising early in the morning

2 Translation:

1. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- We must reduce the environmental pollution by expanding the planting of trees and rationalizing the use of energy.

- (a) يجب أن نقلل من التلوث البيئي بالتوسع في زراعة الأشجار وترشيد استخدام الطاقة.
- (b) يستحسن أن نقلل من نسبة التلوث البيئي بالتوسع في زراعة الأشجار ومنع استخدام الطاقة.
- (c) يجب أن نحد من التلوث البيئي بالتوسع في زراعة النباتات وترشيد استخدام الطاقة.
- (d) يجب أن نقلل من نسبة التلوث البيئي بالتوسع في زراعة الأشجار وترشيد استخدام المياه.

(B) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- يقوم العلماء بأبحاث عديدة للاستفادة القصوى من مصادر الطاقة المتجددة كالماء والرياح.

- a) Chemists do a lot of search to make full use of unrenovable power sources, like water and the wind.
- b) Scientists make lots of research to have a proper use of renewable sources, like water and the wind.
- c) Experts stand up with much research to make full use of renewable energy sources, like water and air.
- d) Scientists do a lot of research to make full use of renewable energy sources, like water and the wind.

2. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- It isn't impossible for a person to achieve their ambitions if they have patience and a strong will.

- (a) ليس مستحيلًا على المرء أن يحقق طموحاته إذا ما تحلى بالصبر والإرادة.
 (b) من المستحيل على الأفراد أن يحققوا آمالهم إذا ما تحلوا بالصبر والإرادة القوية.
 (c) ليس من المستحيل على المرء أن يحقق أهدافه إذا ما تحلى بالقوة والإرادة والعزيمة.
 (d) ليس من المستحيل على المرء أن يحقق طموحاته إذا ما تحلى بالصبر والإرادة القوية.

(B) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- تهتم الدولة اهتمامًا كبيرًا بالطفل فهي تقدم له كل سبل الرعاية الممكنة لكي ينمو لائقًا صحيًا وعقليًا.

- a) The state is greatly interested in the child. It offers him all possible means of care so that he can grow healthily and mentally fat.
 b) The state is greatly interested at the child. It offers them all possible means of cure so that he can grow healthy and mentally fit.
 c) The state is greatly interested in the child. It offers them all possible means of care so that they can grow healthy and mentally fit.
 d) The government is greatly interested in the children. It serves them some probable means of care and that they able to grow healthily and mentally fit.

3. (A) Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- The Egyptian satellite channels have achieved successes and achievements, which surpassed all expectations.

- (a) لم تحقق القنوات الفضائية المصرية نجاحات وإنجازات كما كان متوقعًا.
 (b) حققت القنوات الفضائية المصرية نجاحات وإنجازات فاقت كل التوقعات.
 (c) حققت القنوات الفضائية المصرية الناجحة إنجازات فاقت كل التنبؤات.
 (d) حققت القنوات الفضائية المصرية نجاحا وإنجازات تفوق كل الاعتقادات.

(B) Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

- زيادة الاستثمارات في مجالات النشاط الاقتصادي المختلفة هي مفتاح النمو والتقدم.

- a) The rise of investments in different fields economic activity is the key to wealth and progress.
 b) The increase of investments in different fields of economic activity is the key to growth and progress.
 c) Increase of investments in difference fields economic activity the key of growth and progress.
 d) The increase of investments in different fields of economic activity are the key of growth and stability.

3 Write an essay of about (120-150) words on the following:

- 1. With modern technology, life has become easier and more comfortable. Discuss and explain.**

- 2. A friend in need is a friend indeed. Do you have a friend who's ready to support you all the time?**

- 3. Ways to stop rumors from spreading.**

Practice...

Cumulative Test Units 3 & 4

Choose the **TWO (2)** correct answers from the **FIVE (5)** options:

1. I appreciate your honesty in this situation. The antonyms of the word "honesty" are
a) deceit b) smartness c) stupidity d) truthfulness e) dishonesty
2. This approach helps slow the depletion of natural resources. The antonyms of the word "depletion" are
a) exhaustion b) reduction c) increase d) growth e) pride

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

3. A/An person is someone you can always depend on.
a) unreliable b) foreign c) selfish d) reliable
4. Spreading can cause a lot of harm and misunderstandings.
a) truth b) facts c) misinformation d) news
5. He fell into a when he clicked on the malicious **ضار** link.
a) trick b) box c) trap d) hole
6. Water and forests are examples of natural that we need to protect.
a) products b) materials c) resources d) assets
7. Solar and wind power are examples of, which are a key part of our future energy plans.
a) fossil fuels b) non-renewable energy
c) nuclear energy d) renewable energy
8. The of natural resources can cause long-term environmental damage.
a) growth b) depletion c) restoration d) conservation
9. If he more free time, he would practice judo. It is his dream.
a) has b) had c) have d) had had
10. If I were a doctor, I would help you, but unfortunately, I
a) wasn't b) am not c) can't be d) haven't
11. your help, I wouldn't pass my exams.
a) If b) Unless c) Without d) In case of
12. It's time to go We need lots of things before the school starts.
a) shopping b) to shop c) shop d) to shopping
13. Although he is the weakest competitor, he managed the mountain in 43 minutes.
a) climbing b) to climb c) to climbing d) climbed
14. I imagine the coach of the team and I am setting the plan.
a) to be b) being c) to being d) that being

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

There are still some scientists who doubt that there is a link between smoking and cancer. So, smokers shout loudly that people who don't smoke should keep quiet. They claim that smoking brings psychological benefit. It relieves the stresses of everyday life and provides constant consolation. For example, people smoke when taking exams, being worried, and being bereaved. It is also associated with good living, and it makes social contact easier. It is very enjoyable. You feel relaxed when you sit with a cup of coffee or after a meal. It's foolish to ban smoking after so many hundreds of years. Tobacco tax is a very important source of income to many countries, like the U.S.A., Rhodesia, Greece, and Turkey. People should be free to decide what they like and not be bullied by governments. Banning is undemocratic. The tobacco industry spends vast sums on medical research. Over and above, improved filters have been introduced by Columbia University. As a result, it is now possible to smoke and enjoy smoking without danger. This is nonsense and groundless باطل. All cigarette advertising should be banned, and anti-smoking campaigns should be conducted. As a beginning, smoking should be banned in public places like theaters, cinemas, and restaurants. Advertisements should warn people, especially young people, of the fatal consequences of smoking. Warning words and a death's head should be included in every packet that is sold. On TV, pictures of real smokers coughing up their lungs early in the morning should be shown. Governments should protect us from ourselves.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- 15. The passage clearly shows that**
- a) all scientists acknowledge the harm of smoking
 - b) scientists differ about the effect of smoking
 - c) all scientists insist on anti-smoking measures
 - d) smoking brings psychological benefits
- 16. Governments should protect us from ourselves because**
- a) we are certainly too weak to uproot habits
 - b) the tobacco industry is honest and useful
 - c) tobacco should be banned altogether
 - d) banning smoking is undemocratic
- 17. The tobacco industry is only useful when**
- a) it encourages people to smoke
 - b) it spends vast sums on medical research
 - c) smoking brings psychological benefits
 - d) it protects us from ourselves

18. The underlined pronoun "It" refers to
 a) smoking b) taking exams c) good living d) social contact
19. Smokers think that they can now enjoy smoking without danger because of
 a) smoking is very good for health b) the new improved filters
 c) the good social contact d) the medical research
20. According to smokers, it is to ban smoking.
 a) democratic b) sociable c) undemocratic d) legal
21. is considered a source of income to many countries.
 a) Smoke b) Improved filters c) Tobacco waste d) Tobacco tax
22. **Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:**

– يجب أن يتسلح الشباب بالعلم والصبر لكي يتمكنوا من تحقيق طموحاتهم وأحلامهم في المستقبل.

- a) Young people should be armed with science and patience to be able to believe their ambitions and dreams in the future.
 b) The youth should be armed by science and patience to be able to achieve their ambitions and dreams in the future.
 c) The youth should be armed with science and patience to be able to achieve their ambitions and dreams in the present.
 d) The youth should be armed with science and patience to be able to achieve their ambitions and hopes in the future.
23. **Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:**
 - The large-scale production of machines and automobiles has had harmful effects on the environment.

(a) إن الإنتاج واسع النطاق للآلات والناقلات قد خلف آثارًا ضارة على البيئة.

(b) إن الإنتاج واسع النطاق للآلات والسيارات قد خلف آثارًا ضارة على البيئة.

(c) إن الإنتاج محدود النطاق للآلات والسيارات قد خلف آثارًا صادمة على البيئة.

(d) إن الإنتاج واسع النطاق للأدوات والسيارات قد يتجنب آثارًا ضارة على البيئة.

24. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think the fish did not jump out of the water?
2. What lessons about life and struggle can be learned from Santiago's experience?
3. How does Santiago find strength in memories and dreams?

25. Write an essay of (120-150) words on the following:

**"With modern technology, life has become easier and more comfortable."
 Discuss and explain.**

.....

.....

.....



Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box:

reputation – interactions – deceive – betrayed – exploit

1. Friendly at school can help build strong friendships.
2. The scammer tried to the elderly woman by pretending to be from the bank.
3. He felt deeply when his best friend shared his secret.
4. He has a very good because he always keeps his promises.
5. Some people will try to others to make quick money.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box:

wolves in sheep's clothing – too good to be true – caught in a trap – trust but verify

1. That deal sounds amazing, but it might be
2. He seemed friendly at first, but later we discovered he was one of those
3. She signed the contract without reading it and soon realized she was
4. My father always tells me, "You should when dealing with strangers."

Language

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If you eat too much sugar, you (gain weight).
2. If we hurry, we (not/miss) the train.
3. If I had more free time, I (learn) Spanish.
4. If you press this button, the light (come) on.
5. If she (know) his phone number, she would call him.

4 Choose the correct sentence:

1. Giving scientific information about fire:
 - a) If you pour water on fire, will go out.
 - b) If you pour water on fire, it goes out.
2. Talking about an impossible dream:
 - a) If I am a famous singer, I help children in need.
 - b) If I were a famous singer, I would help children in need.

3. Talking about a general truth:

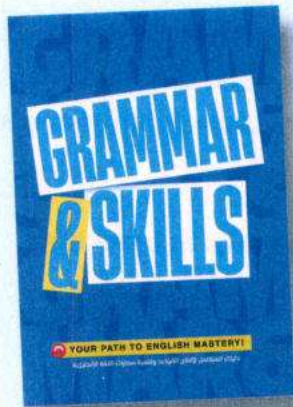
- a) If you click this icon, the program starts.
- b) If you clicked this icon, the program would start.

4. Explaining a natural process:

- a) If plants don't get sunlight, they die.
- b) If plants didn't get sunlight, they would die.

5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If a news story is false, people (stop) trusting the media.
2. If he (study) more, would he get better grades?
3. If we mix red and yellow, we (got) orange.



يمكنك اقتناء كتاب

GRAMMAR & SKILLS

دليلك المتكامل في المراحل الثانوية
لإتقان القواعد والمهارات الأساسية للغة
الإنجليزية بطريقة بسيطة وشيقة!

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers from the FIVE (5) options:

- Vaccines can protect children from dangerous diseases. The synonyms of the word "protect" are
 a) endanger b) secure c) produce d) defend e) harm
- Watching too much violence on TV can influence children in a negative way. The opposites of the word "violence" are
 a) beauty b) cruelty c) peace d) danger e) gentleness

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The documentary showed a/an story of courage and determination.
 a) inspiring b) dull c) weak d) ordinary
- A leader must have to make important decisions.
 a) doubt b) confidence c) hesitation d) inheritance
- Setting clear goals can help employees to increase productivity.
 a) discourage b) charge c) motivate d) send
- The museum displayed ancient used in wars hundreds of years ago.
 a) furniture b) weapons c) artifacts d) facts
- Students should sources when researching online to avoid using false information.
 a) copy b) ignore c) check d) trust
- Good leaders should show to motivate their teams to be better members.
 a) encourages b) encouraged
 c) encourage d) encouragement
- I would put on protective glasses if I you.
 a) were b) will be c) had been d) am
- you invest your money well, you won't make a profit.
 a) If b) Without c) In case d) Unless
- doing regular exercises, I will be overweight.
 a) Without b) Unless c) In case of d) If
- If it for your tips, I would make more mistakes.
 a) weren't b) hadn't been c) wasn't d) isn't
- If you can't impose your conditions شروط, you negotiate تتفاوض.
 a) would b) should c) need d) ought
- If he had used cars, he us one of them easily. He only deals with new cars.
 a) would have sold b) would sell c) will sell d) may sell

► Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The internet has become a very important part of our daily lives. People use it for study, work, shopping, and even entertainment. Social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok allow us to connect with friends and family, share photos, and follow the news. However, while the internet can be very useful, it is important to use it wisely.

Spending too much time online can affect your health. For example, sitting in front of a screen for many hours may cause eye problems and reduce the time you spend exercising. In addition, not all the information on the internet is true. Some websites and posts share fake news or misleading ideas. **This** is why we should always check the source of the information before believing it or sharing it with others.

Another problem is online safety. Many people share personal details, such as their phone numbers or addresses, without thinking. This can be dangerous because strangers may use this information in harmful ways. It is always better to keep such details private.

Using the internet and social media wisely means balancing your time. You can enjoy chatting with friends or watching videos, but you should also read books, play sports, and spend time with your family. The key is to use technology as a tool, not as something that controls your life.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

15. The main idea of the passage is
 a) dangers of the internet
 b) using the internet and social media wisely
 c) how to shop online
 d) benefits of technology
16. The word "**This**" in paragraph 2 refers to
 a) fake news
 b) checking the source
 c) misleading ideas
 d) sharing posts
17. The underlined word "private" most likely means
 a) secret
 b) public
 c) open
 d) shared
18. We can infer from the passage that people who spend all their time online
 a) may become healthier
 b) may lose balance in their lives
 c) become more intelligent
 d) never believe fake news
19. Why is it dangerous to share personal details online?
 a) Because it makes your internet faster.
 b) Because strangers may use them in harmful ways.
 c) Because it improves your safety.
 d) Because it saves your time.

- 20. Which of the following is NOT suggested in the passage?
- a) Reading books.
 - b) Playing sports.
 - c) Watching videos all day.
 - d) Spending time with family.

21. The internet should be used as

- a) something that controls us
- b) a tool to help us
- c) a place for sharing private details
- d) a way to avoid family

► 22. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

– إن اختيار الوظيفة المناسبة مهم للغاية؛ لأنك تحتاج إلى الاستمتاع بعملك حتى تحقق النجاح. لكن عليك أن تتأكد أن هذه الوظيفة لن تؤثر على حياتك الشخصية.

- a) Choosing the right job is very important because you need to enjoy your work in order to be successful. But you have to be sure that this job will not affect your personal life.
- b) Choosing the right job is very important because you need to enjoy your work in order to be successful. But you have to be sure that this job will not reflect your personal life.
- c) Choosing the right job is very important because you need to enjoy your work in order to be successful. But you have to be sure that this job will not affect your public life.
- d) Choosing the right job is very important because you need to enjoy your work in order to be success. But you have to be sure that this job will not affect your personal life.

23. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Practicing activities at school is very important, so teachers should encourage their students to take part in various activities.

- (a) تُعتبر ممارسة الألعاب في المدرسة أمراً مهماً للغاية، لذلك يجب على المعلمين تفعيل طلابهم للمشاركة في الأنشطة المختلفة.
- (b) تُعتبر ممارسة الأنشطة في المدرسة أمراً مهماً للغاية، لذلك يجب على المعلمين تشجيع طلابهم على المشاركة في الأنشطة المختلفة.
- (c) تُعتبر ممارسة الأنشطة في المدرسة أمراً مهماً للغاية، لذلك يجب على المعلمين تدعيم طلابهم على المشاركة في الأنشطة المشتركة.
- (d) تُعتبر ممارسة الأنشطة في المدرسة أمراً عادياً للغاية، لذلك يجب على المعلمين تشجيع طلابهم على المشاركة في الأنشطة المختلفة.

► 24. Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think Santiago wasn't afraid when the fish pulled his boat out to sea?
2. How do you feel about the fish? Do you want Santiago to catch it?
3. "Pull the boat, fish. One of us must stop. It will not be me". What does this tell us about the old man?

► 25. Write an essay of (120-150) words on the following:

"How to avoid fake news in Egypt"

Assess Your Progress ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

< 50% Study again

50 : 64% Practice more

65 : 84% Take more exams

85 : 100% Well done!



Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box:

energy – plastic – cleaner – trees – recycling

1. One simple way to save is turning off lights when leaving a room.
2. Carrying a reusable bag helps reduce the use of
3. Planting more gives us fresh air.
4. By practicing, we can reduce waste.
5. Working together every day can create a and greener future.

2 Fill in the blanks with words from the box:

survey – observations – drips – mission – impact – assembly

1. The students' was to reduce waste in the school.
2. We need to the garden to see which plants are growing.
3. Tiny water can waste many liters of water a day.
4. The teacher asked the class to write down their in a notebook.
5. During the school....., students presented their projects.
6. Planting trees has a big on the environment.

Language

3 Choose the correct option from a, b, c, or d:

1. She enjoys to music.
a) to listen
b) listening
c) listen
d) listening
2. He promised me with the project.
a) helping
b) to help
c) to helping
d) help
3. They avoid junk food.
a) eating
b) eat
c) to eating
d) to eat
4. We decided a new car.
a) buying
b) to buying
c) to buy
d) buy

5. I don't mind for you.

a) to wait

b) waiting

c) wait

d) waits

6. She suggested a break.

a) to take

b) take

c) to taking

d) taking

7. He stopped a coffee break.

a) taking

b) to take

c) take

d) to taking

8. I'll never forget the Eiffel Tower for the first time.

a) to see

b) seeing

c) see

d) to see

9. Please remember off the lights before leaving.

a) turning

b) to turn

c) turn

d) to turn

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form (gerund or infinitive) of the verb in brackets:

1. She enjoys (read) novels in her free time.

2. He promised (help) me with my homework.

3. We decided (travel) to Spain next summer.

4. I don't mind (work) for extra hours.

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► Choose the TWO (2) correct answers from the FIVE (5) options:

1. The pollution was so bad that most of the fish died. The antonyms of "pollution" are
 a) poisoning b) cleanliness c) corruption d) misuse e) purification
2. Cycling is a sustainable form of transport. The synonyms of "sustainable" are
 a) lasting b) harmful c) destructive d) negative e) continuous

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

3. The film was made to young people to follow their dreams.
 a) inspire b) control c) suggest d) prevent
4. The athlete broke the world in the 100-meter race.
 a) manufacture b) record c) drip d) chance
5. This health encourages people to eat better and exercise more.
 a) solution b) initiative c) decision d) activity
6. Experts warn that the of natural resources could lead to serious global problems.
 a) reuse b) depletion c) reducing d) sharing
7. A good advertising can help people remember the brand.
 a) slogan b) image c) message d) color
8. I tried to on my good foot while holding onto my friend Ramy.
 a) hope b) crawl c) run d) hop
9. Our national team is expected in the next World Cup finals.
 a) play b) playing c) to play d) to playing
10. Sara disliked from the handball team, and she felt disappointed.
 a) to excluding b) to exclude c) excluding d) being excluded
11. I can't help my mom's fresh bread. It's irresistible.
 a) eat b) eating c) to eat d) eats
12. Adel, try the mobile over there, it might get a better signal.
 a) puts b) will put c) putting d) put
13. The rules of the library don't allow us
 a) to smoking b) smoking c) smoke d) to smoke
14. I am really trying to forget this annoying man.
 a) meeting b) to meeting c) to meet d) meet

► Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Today, more and more people are choosing to “go green.” But what does this slogan really mean?

Going green means making choices that help protect the environment. It can be as simple as turning off the lights when you leave a room, recycling plastic and paper, or using public transport instead of driving your own car. When many people do these small actions, they can make a big difference to our lives.

One of the biggest problems we face is pollution—from cars, factories, and even plastic waste. This pollution harms the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the animals we share the planet with. By going green, we can reduce pollution and help save natural resources like water, trees, and energy.

Many governments and companies are also supporting green practices. They create laws to protect nature, promote clean energy like wind and solar power, and encourage people to reduce waste.

You don’t need to be perfect to go green. Even small changes—like using a reusable water bottle or carrying your own shopping bag—can help the planet. Every action counts!

If we all work together, we can build a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future for everyone.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

15. What is an example of a small green change?

- a) Using a reusable water bottle.
- b) Buying more plastic bags.
- c) Drinking more soda.
- d) Eating fast food.

16. How can governments help the environment?

- a) By cutting down more trees.
- b) By creating more factories.
- c) By promoting clean energy.
- d) By banning public transport.

17. Which of the following is an example of going green?

- a) Leaving the lights on all day.
- b) Throwing plastic in the ocean.
- c) Driving your own car everywhere.
- d) Turning off unused lights.

18. What can pollution affect, as mentioned in the text?

- a) Our pets only.
- b) Only people who live in cities.
- c) The air, water, and animals.
- d) Television and phones.

19. What is the main message of the text?

- a) Technology will save the planet.
- b) We all must become environmental scientists.
- c) Everyone can help protect the planet.
- d) Only the government can solve pollution.

- 20. According to the text, what is a major problem we face?
 a) Too many trees. b) Pollution. c) Cold weather. d) Noise.

21. What does the writer say about small actions?

- a) They are not very useful. b) They don't change anything.
 c) They only help rich people. d) They can make a big difference.

► 22. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

– العمل الجاد هو الطريق الوحيد لرفع مستوى المعيشة كما يجب أن نقوم باستغلال كل الموارد الاقتصادية المتاحة بدون إسراف.

- a) Hard work is the only way to arouse the standard of living, and we must make use of all available economic resources without extravagance.
 b) Hard working is the only way to raise the standard of living, and we must make use of all online economic resources without extravagance.
 c) Working hard is the only way to raise the standard of living, and we must make use of all available economical resources without spending.
 d) Hard work is the only way to raise the standard of living, and we must make use of all available economic resources without extravagance.

23. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

- Egypt had to call for an international conference aiming at stability in the peace process and combating terrorism.

- a) كان لزامًا على مصر أن تدعو إلى مؤتمر محلي يستهدف استقرار عملية السلام ومحاربة الإرهاب.
 b) كان لزامًا على مصر أن تدعو إلى مؤتمر دولي يستهدف استقرار عملية السلام ومحاربة الإرهاب.
 c) اضطرت مصر أن تدعو إلى مؤتمر دولي يستهدف استقرار عملية السلام ودعم السياحة.
 d) كان لزامًا على مصر أن تدعو إلى اجتماع دولي يستهدف السلام ومحاربة الإرهاب.

► 24. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Santiago call the fish his "brother" even though he planned to kill it?
2. Why do you think Santiago keeps comparing himself to Joe DiMaggio?
3. Is Santiago's fight with the marlin heroic or tragic? Why?

► 25. Write an email to your cousin of (120-150) words on the following:

"The importance of true friendship"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Assess Your Progress ★★★★★

< 50% Study again

50 : 64% Practice more

65 : 84% Take more exams

85 : 100% Well done!

Choose the TWO (2) correct answers from the FIVE (5) options:

1. This illness has ruined my life. The synonyms of "ruin" are
 a) destroy b) clean c) complete d) clear e) spoil
2. My uncle sold his old car for a small profit. The antonyms of "profit" are
 a) gain b) earnings c) loss d) debt e) trip

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

3. The scammer tried to the old man by pretending to be from the bank.
 a) receive b) betray c) deceive d) verify
4. He felt deeply when his best friends had a vacation without him.
 a) betrayed b) included c) trusted d) aware
5. The good of the hotel encouraged us to stay there.
 a) reputation b) scam c) rumor d) awareness
6. Solar energy is a source because it comes from the sun and never runs out.
 a) landfill b) renewable c) material d) record
7. I don't like this seat — can I with you?
 a) material b) swap c) record d) survey
8. We did a/an to find out what students think about the new school cafeteria.
 a) leak b) record c) survey d) observation
9. If she a good swimmer, she could win a medal.
 a) were b) is c) isn't d) wasn't
10. The children are allowed to play in the garden they do not make too much noise.
 a) as long as b) until c) in case of d) unless
11. behaving badly, he would be punished.
 a) In case b) If c) Without d) In case of
12. The police never allow in this area.
 a) parking b) park c) to park d) to be parked
13. Donia didn't mind her brother with his homework.
 a) helping b) to help c) help d) to helping
14. The accused boy denied the ruler from his classmate's bag.
 a) stealing b) to steal c) stolen d) steal

► **Read the following passage, then answer the questions:**

Interests are important to think about. But it is more important to know about your values. Work values seem to affect one's choice of jobs even more than interests. So, sometimes one may go through a conflict between his interests and his work values. Some people, for instance, might accept jobs that don't fit their work values. That means that something important to them is missing. In other words, they have to do something in their job which doesn't fit their work values.

One work value is working under pressure. Some people like to work under pressure. Others can't stand it. My mother loves pressure. She works best when she has to meet a deadline. She loves a job where she has to hurry. She would be bored in a job without pressure. On the contrary, my aunt can't stand pressure. She gets nervous and makes mistakes. Pressure even makes her sick. She wouldn't be able to stay very long in a high-pressure job. Some occupations are more likely to have time pressure than others. For example, working for a newspaper always has deadlines. All jobs involve some degree of pressure, whether it's hitting targets, meeting deadlines, or managing multiple tasks at once. Some involve more pressure than others, like the jobs of surgeons or firefighters. In other words, the ability to work under pressure is a skill highly sought after by employers.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

15. According to the writer, our choice of jobs is influenced by our
a) our education b) work values c) personality d) salaries
16. According to the passage, working under pressure means
a) meeting a deadline b) finishing at any time
c) making mistakes d) enjoying our job
17. Most of the time, pressure leads to
a) relaxation b) satisfaction c) freedom d) sickness
18. A very important skill that employers always look for is working
a) without pressure b) calmly
c) under pressure d) personally
19. One disadvantage of working under pressure for some people is
a) meeting the deadline b) working a lot
c) being lazy d) making mistakes
20. Why might some people accept jobs that don't fit their work values?
a) They want to work less.
b) They are not interested in money.
c) They want the job even if something important is missing.
d) They like pressure.

Chapter (3) Answered Exercises

1. What did Santiago notice the bird doing? ماذا كان يفعل الطائر عندما لاحظته سانتياجو؟
 - The bird was circling, looking for fish near the surface.
2. What caused the small tuna to jump? ما هو السبب الذي جعل سمكة التونة الصغيرة تقفز؟
 - They were frightened by something larger below.
3. How did Santiago feel when the line began to move? كيف كان شعور سانتياجو عندما بدأ الحبل يتحرك؟
 - He felt excited inside, but studied the line calmly.
4. What did Santiago do when the fish took the bait? ماذا فعل سانتياجو عندما ابتلعت السمكة الطعم؟
 - He held the line carefully and did not pull.
5. How did Santiago refer to the fish while speaking to it? كيف أشار سانتياجو إلى السمكة أثناء حديثه معها؟
 - He called it his brother.
6. What did Santiago compare his endurance to? بماذا قارن سانتياجو قدرته على التحمل؟
 - He compared it to Joe DiMaggio playing baseball with pain.
7. Why did Santiago wish the boy were with him? لماذا تمنى سانتياجو أن يكون الصبي معه؟
 - Because he could help and see how great the fish was.
8. How did Santiago feel under the wide sky? كيف كان شعور سانتياجو تحت السماء الواسعة؟
 - He felt small, but also strong.
9. What did Santiago do to reduce the strain on his shoulders? ماذا فعل سانتياجو لتخفيف الضغط على كتفيه؟
 - He tied the line across his shoulders.
10. Why does Santiago let the fish swim without pulling immediately? لماذا يسمح سانتياجو للسمكة بالسباحة دون سحبها على الفور؟
 - Because he knows that the big fish tests the line slowly and he must be patient.
11. How does Santiago calling the fish his "brother" show his attitude toward nature? كيف يُظهر تسمية سانتياجو للسمكة بـ «أخيه» موقفه تجاه الطبيعة؟
 - It shows respect and a sense of connection with the fish.
12. How is Santiago inspired by his thought about DiMaggio? كيف يستلهم سانتياجو فكره عن ديماجيو؟
 - It motivates him to endure pain and continue fighting.
13. What does the struggle with the fish symbolize? ماذا يرمز الصراع مع السمكة؟
 - It symbolizes the battle between man and nature, and human perseverance.
14. Why is Santiago's fight described as both physical and spiritual? لماذا توصف معركة سانتياجو بأنها جسدية وروحية؟
 - Because it involves strength, courage, and respect for the fish.

Chapter (3) Student's Book Exercises



Part (A) Reading Comprehension

1. What did the bird circling above the water signal?
 - a) A storm was coming.
 - b) Fish were near the surface.
 - c) The sun was too bright.
 - d) Santiago was close to land.
2. What happened when the bird dived into the sea?
 - a) It caught a big fish.
 - b) Tuna jumped, scared of a larger fish below.
 - c) Santiago caught the bird
 - d) The boat rocked in the waves.
3. How did Santiago react when the line first moved?
 - a) He pulled hard immediately.
 - b) He cut the line.
 - c) He held it carefully and waited.
 - d) He asked another fisherman for help.
4. What cut into Santiago's hands?
 - a) A knife.
 - b) The fish's teeth.
 - c) The line.
 - d) The tuna.
5. Where did the fish pull Santiago's boat?
 - a) Back toward the village.
 - b) Out into the open sea.
 - c) Into shallow water.
 - d) Toward another boat.
6. What did Santiago eat to keep his strength during the night?
 - a) Rice and beans.
 - b) Bread.
 - c) Tuna, he had caught earlier.
 - d) Shark meat.
7. What memory gave Santiago courage to endure the pain?
 - a) His childhood games.
 - b) The lions on the beach.
 - c) Joe DiMaggio playing with pain.
 - d) Manolin's words.
8. How did Santiago support the line when he grew tired?
 - a) He tied it across his shoulders.
 - b) He tied it to the mast.
 - c) He asked for help.
 - d) He put it in the water.
9. What did Santiago whisper about the fish?
 - a) "Fish, you are my enemy."
 - b) "Fish, you are my brother."
 - c) "Fish, I will let you go."
 - d) "Fish, you are too strong."

10. At dawn, how did Santiago describe his connection with the fish?

- a) "Now we are joined, fish, you and I." b) "I will leave you, fish."
c) "The boy will see this fish." d) "I am stronger than you."

Part (B) Vocabulary MCQs

- The word "brace" in "Santiago braced his feet" means
a) relaxed b) prepared and steadied
c) jumped d) fell
- The sun shone with a hard, bright light, making the sea look almost
a) dark b) harsh
c) cold d) quiet
- The antonym of "surrender" is
a) resist b) give up c) lose d) stop
- The phrase "the line burned into his hands" means
a) his hands were on fire
b) his hands were scratched by the rope
c) his hands were wet
d) his hands were relaxed
- The old man was part of the eternal between man and nature.
a) game b) struggle c) song d) journey
- The closest meaning of "to be joined" in the text is
a) to be tied together b) to be separated
c) to be close but apart d) to cut loose
- The opposite of "calm" is
a) peaceful b) angry c) quiet d) patient
- "To whisper" means
a) to speak loudly b) to speak softly
c) to shout angrily d) to stay silent
- The word "creature" refers to
a) a boat b) a human
c) a living animal or fish d) a storm
- "Pain does not matter. Only endurance matters." Here "matters" means
a) important b) heavy c) painful d) strange

Part (C) Fill in the Gaps

1. Santiago saw a bird above the water, looking for fish.
2. When the bird dived, small jumped out of the sea.
3. Santiago held the line, not pulling too soon.
4. The line cut into his as the fish pulled.
5. The boat was dragged into the open
6. Santiago ate a piece of to keep his strength.
7. He remembered Joe playing baseball with pain.
8. Santiago tied the line across his to share the strain.
9. "Fish, you are my", Santiago whispered.
10. At dawn, Santiago said: "Now we are, fish, you and I."

Part (D) Open-ended

1. Why did Santiago wait instead of pulling the line immediately?
.....
2. How does the bird help Santiago know that fish are near?
.....
3. What does the tuna jumping reveal about the sea?
.....
4. Why does Santiago call the fish his "brother"?
.....
5. How does Santiago endure the pain in his hands?
.....
6. Why does Santiago remember Joe DiMaggio during the struggle?
.....
7. What shows Santiago's determination through the night?
.....
8. Why does Santiago wish the boy were with him?
.....
9. How does the night sky affect Santiago's thoughts?
.....
10. What does Santiago mean when he says, "May the best of us win"?
.....

Part (E) Critical Thinking

1. How does Hemingway use the bird to symbolize guidance and hope?
.....
2. Why does Santiago speak to the fish as if it were human?
.....
3. What does the steady, deep swimming of the fish suggest about its nature?
.....
4. How is Santiago's endurance compared to DiMaggio's?
.....
5. Why does Santiago accept pain as part of the struggle?
.....
6. What does the endless pull into the sea symbolize about life's challenges?
.....
7. In what ways does Santiago's solitude make the battle more meaningful?
.....
8. How does the sea act as both a friend and an enemy in this chapter?
.....
9. Why does Hemingway describe Santiago as part of the sea and the stars?
.....
10. Do you think Santiago is fighting the fish, or is he fighting himself? Explain.
.....

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حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (2)

اختبار شهر نوفمبر



Unit 3

I VOCABULARY

مراجعة على أهم المفردات اللغوية

1 Key Vocabulary المفردات الرئيسية

Lessons 1-2

be caught in a trap	يقع في مأرق	pressure(d) (v)	يُضْغَطُ عَلَيَّ - ضَغْط
betray(ed) (v)	يُخُونُ	put on (v)	يُرْتَدِي - يَنْظَاهُرُ
clothing (n)	المَلْبَس	reputation (n)	سُفْعَةٌ
deceive(d) (v)	يُخْدَعُ	scam(med) (v) (n)	اِخْتِيَالٌ - يَحْتَالُ عَلَيَّ
dishonesty (n)	عَدَمُ الْأَمَانَةِ	too good to be true	جيد بشكل غير معقول
explanation (n)	شَرْح - تَفْسِير	trust but verify	خَرِّصْ وَلَا تُخَوِّنْ / ثِقْ وَلَكِنْ تَحَقَّقْ
exploit(ed) (v)	يَسْتَفِيدُ - يَسْتَفِيدُ مِنْ	verify(ied) (v)	يُوثِّقُ - يَسْتَوْثِقُ - يَتَحَقَّقُ
exploitation (n)	اِسْتِغْلَالٌ	wolf in sheep's clothing	ذَنْبٌ فِي ثَوْبِ حَمَلٍ
favor (n)	مَغْرُوفٌ / مَصْلَحَةٌ	pause(d) (v-n)	يَتَوَقَّفُ مَوْقِفًا - وَقْفَةٌ
honest (adj)	صَادِقٌ - أَمِينٌ		

Lessons 3-4

argument(n)	جدال - خلاف	ruin(ed) (v)	يُدْمَرُ
attack(ed) (v) (n)	هُجُومٌ - يُهَاجِمُ	rumor (n)	شَائِعَةٌ
awareness (n)	وَعْيٌ	violence (n)	عُنْفٌ
confused (adj)	مُرْتَبِكٌ - مُتَحَيِّرٌ	weaken(ed) (v)	يُضْعَفُ
defense (n)	دِفَاعٌ	weapon (n)	سِلَاحٌ
invisible (adj)	غَيْرُ مَرْنِيٍّ	misinformation (n)	مَغْلُومَاتٌ خَاطِئَةٌ

2 Definitions التعريفات

Memorise	Understand
be caught in a trap يقع في مأرق	be tricked or stuck عالق in a situation that is hard to escape

betray(ed) (v)	يَخُونُ	break someone's trust by being disloyal خائن or giving away secrets
deceive(d) (v)	يُخَذِّعُ	make someone believe something that is not true
explanation (n)	تفسير - شرح	a statement that makes something clear or easy to understand
exploit(ed) (v)	يَسْتَفِيدُ - يستفيد من	use someone or something unfairly for your own benefit
favor (n)	مَعْرُوفٌ	a kind or helpful act عمل you do for someone
honest (adj)	صَادِقٌ - أَمِينٌ	always telling the truth and not cheating or stealing
pause(d) (v)	يَتَوَقَّفُ - وَقْفَةٌ	stop what you are doing for a short time
pressure(d) (v)	يُضْغَطُ عَلَيَّ - ضَغْطٌ	try to force يجبر or strongly persuade يُقْنِعُ someone to do something
reputation (n)	سُفْعَةٌ	the opinion that people have about someone or something
scam(med) (n) (v)	اِخْتِيَالٌ - يحتل علي	a dishonest plan to cheat يغش people and get their money
verify(ied) (v)	يُؤْتَقُ - يستوثق	check if something is true or correct
wolf in sheep's clothing	ذَنْبٌ فِي ثَوْبِ حَمَلٍ	someone who seems friendly or harmless but is actually dangerous
attack (n)	هَجُومٌ - يُهاجم	an act of using force or violence to hurt someone or something
awareness (n)	وَعْيٌ	knowing or noticing something
confused (adj)	مُرْتَبِكٌ - مُتَحَيِّرٌ	unable to think clearly or to understand what is happening
defense (n)	دِفَاعٌ	the act of protecting someone or something from attack
invisible (adj)	غير مرئي	cannot be seen
misinformation (n)	مَغْلُومَاتٌ خَاطِئَةٌ	information meant to make people believe something false
ruin (v)	يُدمِّرُ	to spoil يَبْلُغُ or destroy something completely
rumor (n)	شَايَعَةٌ	a story that may not be true, spread among people
violence (n)	عُنفٌ	actions or words that are intended مقصودة to hurt people
weaken (v)	يُضْعِفُ	to make someone or something less strong or powerful
weapon (n)	سِلَاحٌ	something used to hurt, injure, or kill someone

3 Synonyms مترادفات

Word	Synonym (= Meaning)
betray(ed) (v)	يَخُونُ backstab, be disloyal, deceive
deceive(d) (v)	يُخَذِّعُ mislead, trick, cheat
explanation (n)	تَوْضِيحٌ - شرح clarification, description, interpretation

attack (n)	هُجُومٌ	assault, strike, raid
awareness (n)	وَعْيٌ	consciousness, knowledge, alertness, understanding, mindfulness
confused (adj)	مُرْتَبِكٌ - مُتَحَيِّرٌ	puzzled, bewildered, perplexed, baffled
defense (n)	دِفَاعٌ	protection, safeguard, guard, shielding, security
invisible (adj)	غَيْرُ مَرْتَبِيٍّ	unseen, hidden, concealed, undetectable, obscured
misinformation (n)	مَعْلُومَاتٌ خَاطِئَةٌ	falsehood, untruth, disinformation, lie, fabrication
ruin (v)	يُدْمِرُ	destroy, devastate, demolish, spoil
rumor (n)	شَائِعَةٌ	gossip, hearsay, report, story, tale
violence (n)	عُنْفٌ	brutality, aggression, force, cruelty, savagery
weaken (v)	يُضْعِفُ	diminish, reduce, lessen, undermine

4 Antonyms المتضادات

Word	Antonym (= Opposite)
betray(ed) (v) يَخُونُ	support, stand by, be loyal يَحْمِي - يُسَاعِد - يَنْعَم - يَكُونُ وَفِيًّا
deceive(d) (v) يَخْدَعُ	reveal, inform, enlighten يُخْبِر - يُعْلِم - يُنَوِّر
explanation (n) تَوْضِيحٌ - شَرْحٌ	confusion, mystery, obscurity خِلَافٌ - غُمُوضٌ - إِبْهَامٌ
exploit(ed) (v) يَسْتَعِجِلُ - يَسْتَفِيدُ مِنْ	assist, help, aid, support يُسَاعِد - يُعِين - يَنْعَم - يُؤَاوِر
favor (n) مَعْرُوفٌ	neglect, harm, hurt, disfavor يُهْمِل - يُؤْذِي - يَضُر - يَنْقُصُ التَّفْضِيل
honest (adj) صَادِقٌ - أَمِينٌ	dishonest, untruthful, false, insincere غَيْرُ صَادِقٍ - كَاذِبٌ - زَائِفٌ - غَيْرُ مُخْلِصٍ
pause(d) (v) يَتَوَقَّفُ - وَفْقَةٌ	continue, proceed, persist, advance يَوَاصِل - يَتَقَدَّم - يَثَابِر - يَسْتَمِر
pressure(d) (v) يَضْغَطُ عَلَى - ضَغْطٌ	relax, release, ease, relieve يَزَالِح - يَخْفَف - يَهْدِئ - يَرْجِح
reputation (n) سُمْعَةٌ	disgrace, shame, infamy, obscurity فَضِيحَةٌ - جُزِي - سُمْعَةٌ سَيِّئَةٌ - غُمُوضٌ
scam(med) (n) اخْتِيَالٌ - يَحْتَلُ عَلَى	honesty, truth, sincerity صِدْقٌ - حَقِيقَةٌ - إِخْلَاصٌ
verify(ied) (v) يُؤَثِّقُ - يَسْتَوْتِقُ	disprove, refute, reject, deny يُفْنِد - يَرْفُض - يَنْجُر - يَنْجِص
attack (n) هُجُومٌ - يَهَاجِمُ	defense, protection دِفَاعٌ - حِمَايَةٌ
awareness (n) وَعْيٌ	ignorance, oblivion disregard, unawareness جَهْلٌ - غَفْلَةٌ - تَجَاهُلٌ - عَدَمُ الْوَعْيِ
confused (adj) مُرْتَبِكٌ - مُتَحَيِّرٌ	clear, certain, sure, focused, confident وَاضِحٌ - مُتَأَكِّدٌ - وَاثِقٌ - مُرَكَّزٌ - وَاثِقٌ
defense (n) دِفَاعٌ	attack, offense, assault, invasion, aggression هُجُومٌ - هُجُومٌ مُضَادٌّ - غَزْوٌ - غُذْوَانٌ

invisible (adj)	غير مرئي	visible, clear, apparent, noticeable, obvious	مرئي - واضح - ظاهر - ملحوظ - جلي
misinformation (n)	معلومات خاطئة	truth, fact, information, reality, certainty	حقيقة - واقع - معلومة صحيحة - يقين
ruin (v)	يُدْمَر / شائعة	build, repair, restore, fix, construct	يبنى - يصلح - يرمم - يصلح - يُشيد
rumor (n)		fact, truth, evidence, confirmation, reality	حقيقة - واقع - دليل - تأكيد - برهان
violence (n)	عنف	peace, calm, harmony, gentleness, kindness	سلام - هدوء - وئام - لطف - طيبة
weaken (v)	يُضْعِف	strengthen, empower, fortify, enhance, boost	يُقَوِّي - يُعَزِّز - يُحَصِّن - يُحَسِّن - يدعم

II LANGUAGE

مراجعة على أهم القواعد اللغوية

Zero, First and Second Conditionals

1 Zero Conditional :

الحالة الشرطية الصفرية :

Formation التكوين

١ تتكون الحالة الشرطية الصفرية من :

جملة مضارع بسيط , جملة مضارع بسيط + **If / When** إذا عندما

ex. - If / When we **mix** red and yellow, we **get** orange.
= We **get** orange if / when we **mix** red and yellow.

٢ يتم تكوين السؤال بـ «هل» كالتالي :

If / When + جملة مضارع بسيط , **do / does + subj. + inf. ?**

ex. - If / When we **mix** red and yellow, **do** we **get** orange?
= **Do** we **get** orange if / when we **mix** red and yellow?

٣ يتم تكوين السؤال بـ «أداة استفهام» كالتالي :

If / When + جملة مضارع بسيط , **Q.W. أداة استفهام do / does + subj. + inf. ?**

ex. - If / When we **mix** red and yellow, what **do** we **get**?
= What **do** we **get** if / when we **mix** red and yellow?

2 First Conditional :

الحالة الأولى :

Formation التكوين

١ تتكون الحالة الشرطية الأولى من :

If / Unless إذا لم + جملة مضارع بسيط , will / won't + inf. +

- ex. - If he works hard, he will earn a lot of money.
= He will earn a lot of money if he works hard.
= Unless he works hard, he won't earn a lot of money.
= He won't earn a lot of money unless he works hard.

٢ يتم تكوين السؤال بـ «هل» كالتالي :

If / Unless + جملة مضارع بسيط , will / wont + subj. + inf. ?

- ex. - If he works hard, will he earn a lot of money?
= Will he earn a lot of money if he works hard?

٣ يتم تكوين السؤال بـ «أداة استفهام» كالتالي :

If / Unless + جملة مضارع بسيط , Q.W. أداة استفهام will + subj. + inf. ?

- ex. - If he works hard, what will he earn? = What will he earn if he works hard?

3 Second Conditional :

الحالة الثانية :

Formation التكوين

١ تتكون الحالة الشرطية الثانية من :

If / Unless إذا لم + جملة ماضي بسيط + would / wouldn't + inf.

- ex. - If he studied more, he would get better marks.
= He would get better marks if he studied more.
= He wouldn't get better marks unless he studied more.

٢ يتم تكوين السؤال بـ «هل» كالتالي :

If / Unless + جملة ماضي بسيط , would / wouldn't + subj. + inf. ?

- ex. - If he studied more, would he get better marks?

٣ يتم تكوين السؤال بـ «أداة استفهام» كالتالي :

If / When + جملة ماضي بسيط , Q.W. أداة استفهام would + subj. + inf. ?

- ex. - If he studied more, what would he get?
= What would he get if he studied more?

4

Third Conditional :

الحالة الثالثة :

Statement الجملة الخبرية	If + subj. + had + p.p. , subj. + would / could / might + have + p.p. ex. - If he had trained hard, he would / could / might have won yesterday's match. = He would / could / might have won yesterday's match if he had trained hard.
Yes / No Question السؤال بـ «هل»	Would / Could / Might + subj. + have + p.p. + if + subj. + ... had + p.p.? ex. - If he had trained hard, would he have won yesterday's match ? = Would he have won yesterday's match if he had trained hard ?
(Wh-) Question السؤال بأداة استفهام	Q.W. + would / could / might + subj. + have + p.p. + if + subj. + ... had + p.p.? ex. - If he had trained hard, what would he have done ? = What would he have done if he had trained hard ?

Unit

4

I VOCABULARY

مراجعة على أهم المفردات اللغوية

1 Key Vocabulary المفردات الرئيسية

Lessons 1-2

approach (n)	نَهْج / أسلوب / منهج	go green (v)	يُضْبَح صَدِيقًا لِلْبَيْئَةِ
campaign (n)	خَفْلَة	initiative (n)	مُبَادَرَة
commitment (n)	التَّزَام	reduce (d) (v)	يُقَلِّل
concept (n)	مَفْهُوم	renewable (adj)	مُتَجَدِّد
depletion (n)	اسْتِنْفَاد - استنزاف	reusable (adj)	قَابِل لِلإِغَاذَةِ الِاسْتِخْدَامِ
eco-friendly (adj)	صَدِيقٌ لِلْبَيْئَةِ	sustainable (adj)	مُسْتَدَام - صَدِيقٌ لِلْبَيْئَةِ
environment (n)	الْبَيْئَة	swap (ped) (v), (n)	يَتَبَادَل - مُبَادَلَة
environmental (adj)	بَيْئِيّ	waste (n)	نَفَاثَة - هَذَر
environmentally-friendly (adj)	صَدِيقٌ لِلْبَيْئَةِ		

Lessons 3-4

assembly (n)	جَفْعِيَّة - طابور	mission (n)	مُهْمَة - غَايَة
consideration (n)	إِغْتِبَار	observation (n)	مُلَاحَظَة - رَاضِد
drip(ped) (v-n)	تَقَطَّر - نقطة ماء - سقوط قطرة	observe (d) (v)	يُلَاحِظ - يَرُضِد
finding (n)	اِكْتِشَاف - استنتاج	record (ed) (v-n)	يُسَجِّل - يُوَثِّق - يَسْجِل
impact (n)	أَثَر - تَأْثِير	survey (ed) (v-n)	يَفْخَص - يَسْتَفْرِض - بَحْث اسْتِطْلَاعِي

2 Definitions التعريفات

Memorise	Understand
approach (n) نهج / منهج	a way of doing or thinking about something
campaign (n) حملة	a planned series of activities to achieve a goal
commitment (n) التزام	a promise or firm decision to do something
concept (n) مفهوم	an idea or principle
depletion (n) استنفاد	the reduction in the amount or supply of something
eco-friendly (adj) صديق للبيئة	not harmful to the environment
environment (n) البيئة	the natural world, including the air, land, and water
environmentally-friendly (adj) صديق للبيئة	designed not to harm the environment
go green (ing) (v) يصبح صديقاً للبيئة	to start making choices that help protect the environment
initiative (n) مبادرة	a new action or plan intended to solve a problem
reduce (d) (v) يقلل	to make something smaller or less
renewable (adj) متجدد	something that can be replaced naturally
reusable (adj) قابل للإعادة الاستخدام	can be used again many times
sustainable (adj) مستدام	able to continue without causing damage to the environment
swap (v) يتبادل	to exchange one thing for another
waste (n) نفاية-هذر	unwanted or unused material
assembly (n) جمعية - طابور	a group of people gathered together for a common purpose
consideration (n) إعتبار	careful thought تفكير before making a decision
drip(ped) (v/n) تقطر - قطرة	- to fall or let fall in small drops - a small drop of liquid
finding (n) اكتشاف - استنتاج	a piece of information discovered as the result of research
impact (n) أثر - تأثير	the strong effect or influence اثر that something has
mission (n) مهمة - غاية	a special task or assignment that someone is given to do
observation (n) ملاحظة - رصد	the act of noticing or watching something carefully
record (v/n) يسجل - يوثق	- to write down or keep information for future use - a written account
survey (v/n) يقوم ببحث استطلاعي	- to look closely at or examine all parts - a set of questions to collect information

3 Synonyms مترادفات

Word		Synonym (= Meaning)
approach (n)	نَهْج	method, way, manner, strategy
campaign (n)	خَفْلَة	movement, operation
commitment (n)	التَّزَام	promise, dedication, devotion, obligation
concept (n)	مَفْهُوم	idea, notion, theory, principle
depletion (n)	اسْتِنْفَاد	exhaustion, consumption, draining
eco-friendly (adj)	صَدِيقٌ لِلْبِيئَةِ	green, ecological, environment-friendly, clean
environment (n)	الْبِيئَة	surroundings, habitat, setting
environmental (adj)	بِئِيّ	ecological, green, nature-friendly
environmentally-friendly (adj)	صَدِيقٌ لِلْبِيئَةِ	green, sustainable, ecological, eco-friendly
go green(v)	يُصْبِحُ صَدِيقًا لِلْبِيئَةِ	become eco-friendly, adopt green practices, go sustainable
initiative (n)	مُبَادَرَة	action, enterprise, plan, proposal
reduce(v)	يُقَلِّل	decrease, lessen, cut down, lower
renewable (adj)	مُتَجَدِّد	sustainable, inexhaustible, replaceable
swap (n)	مُبَادَلَة	exchange, trade, barter
waste (n)	نَفَايَة - هَذَر	trash, rubbish, garbage, refuse, litter
assembly (n)	جَمْعِيَّة - طَابُور	gathering, meeting, council
consideration (n)	إِغْتِبَار	thought, reflection, review
drip (v)	تَقْطُر	flow, pour, drop
finding (n)	اِخْتِشَاف - اسْتِنْتَاج	discovery, result, conclusion, outcome
impact (n)	أَثَر - تَأْثِير	effect, influence, impression, consequence
mission (n)	مِهْمَة - غَايَة	task, assignment, duty, objective
observation (n)	مُلَاحَظَة - رَاصِد	attention, note, awareness
record (v)	يُسَجِّل - يُوَثِّق	document, note, log, register
survey (v-n)	يَقُومُ بِاسْتِبْيان	review, questionnaire, inspect

4 Antonyms المتضادات

Word		Antonym (= Opposite)
campaign (n)	خَفْلَة	حُمُول - كُسَل - سَلْبِيَّة inaction, idleness, passivity
commitment (n)	التَّزَام	indifference, apathy, negligence, betrayal لَا مُبَالَاة - إِهْمَال - خِيَانَة - تَغَاوُل

depletion (n)	استنفاد	increase, growth, addition, supply	زيادة - نمو - إضافة - مخزون
eco-friendly (adj)	صديق للبيئة	polluting, harmful, dirty	ملوث - ضار - قذر
environmentally-friendly (adj)	صديق للبيئة	environmentally harmful, polluting	ضار بالبيئة - ملوث
go green(v)	يُصبح صديقاً للبيئة	pollute, harm, ignore the environment	يلوث - يؤذي - يتجاهل البيئة
initiative (n)	مبادرة - إقدام	hesitation, reluctance, passivity, apathy	تردد - إجمام - خمول - لامبالاة
reduce(v)	يقلل	increase, raise, expand	يزيد - يرفع - يوسع
renewable (adj)	متجدد	exhaustible, finite, nonrenewable	قابل للتفاد - غير متجدد
reusable (adj)	قابل للإعادة الاستخدام	disposable, single-use	للاستعمال مرة واحدة - للرمي
waste (n)	نفاية - هذر	use, resource	إستعمال - مورد
consideration (n)	إعتبار	neglect, disregard, ignorance, indifference	إهمال - تغاض - جهل - لامبالاة
observation (n)	ملاحظة - رصد	disregard, inattention, ignorance, neglect	تغاض - غفلة - جهل - إهمال
record (v)	يسجل - يوثق	erase, delete, ignore, forget	يمحو - يذف - يتجاهل - ينسى

II LANGUAGE

مراجعة على أهم القواعد اللغوية

Verbs + infinitive / -ing form

1 Verbs + to + inf.

afford to	يتحمل تكاليف	help to	يساعد في	promise to	يعد أن
agree to	يوافق أن	hope to	يأمل أن	refuse to	يرفض أن
arrange to	يرتب أن	intend to	ينوي أن	threaten to	يهدد أن
choose to	يختار أن	learn to	يتعلم أن	want to	يريد أن
decide to	يقرر أن	manage to	يتمكن من	wish to	يتمنى أن
expect to	يتوقع أن	offer to	يعرض أن	warn (not) to	يحذر أن / ألا
fail to	يفشل في أن	plan to	يخطط أن	would like to	يود أن

2 Verb + (inf. + ing)

avoid	يتجنب	include	يشمل / يتضمن
consider	يفكر في	keep	يظل / يستمر في
deny	ينكر	mind	يمنع
dislike	يكره	practice	يمارس

enjoy
finish
imagine

يتمتع
ينهى - ينهى
يتخيل

recommend
suggest

يوصي بـ / يُحذّر
يقترح

3 Verb + (inf. + ing) / (to + inf.)

الأفعال التالية يأتي بعدها (to + inf.) أو (inf. + ing) دون فرق في المعنى:

begin / start	يبدأ	like	يحب / يفضل
continue	يستمر	love	يحب
hate	يكره	prefer	يفضل

ex. - We continued to run / running until we got home.

- The wind began to blow / blowing just as we arrived home from school.

General Exercises | on Unit 3

● Understand

● Apply

● Create

1. Choose the TWO(2) correct answers out of the FIVE(5) options given:

1. "You did me a big favor by lending me the money. 'Favor' here means
a. kindness b. service c. help d. disfavor e. scam
2. You don't like it when you feel
a. safe b. sure c. embarrassed d. betrayed e. good

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The police could quickly the criminal's story before releasing him.
a. unverified b. verified c. verify d. verification
2. People who keep their promises enjoy good
a. interaction b. reputation c. dishonesty d. situation
3. I sent Nasser and Moataz to meet me at the café.
a. guards b. profits c. scams d. messages
4. The teacher told us to a little to think before answering.
a. guard b. disappear c. pause d. create
5. Some actors sometimes many characters in a play.
a. fit in b. put on c. disappear d. grand
6. When someone promises you a lot of money for little work, the offer may
a. trust but verify b. be too good to be true
c. be a wolf in sheep's clothing d. be caught in a trap
7. "Verify" is a synonym of
a. disgrace b. prove c. proceed d. infamy
8. If I spend too long on the computer, I usually a headache.
a. will get b. would get c. got d. get
9. If he rich, he would have a high-tech palace.
a. is b. had been c. had had d. were
10. You will miss the lecture you come on time.
a. if b. unless c. because d. in case of
11. They wouldn't have won hard work and determination.
a. unless b. in case of c. in case d. without
12. Were she the truth, I would help her.
a. tells b. told c. telling d. to tell

13. The writer restates the in the conclusion.

- a. supporting detail b. hook c. topic sentence d. thesis statement

14. Using a “.....” is a good way to start an introduction.

- a. closing sentence b. long list c. hook d. conclusion

3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A robot is a machine, but it is not just any machine. It is a **special** kind of machines that moves and follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. As it is a machine, it does not make mistakes or get tired. It never complains unless you tell it to!

Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places such as volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognise words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans, but most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines.

In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we cannot do, that we don't want to do or that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires, explore other planets, fight sickness, and discover things. They will help make life better.

1. According to the passage, the antonym of “**special**” is ‘.....’.

- a. normal b. expensive c. perfect d. tired

2. The purpose of the second paragraph is to

- a. show how easy it is to make a robot
b. tell what a robot is
c. describe the things a robot can do
d. explain the difference between a robot and a machine

3. The best use of a robot in the future is to help

- a. fight diseases b. explore dangerous places
c. vacuum your house d. answer telephone calls

4. The author of this passage feels that robots are

- a. old b. dangerous c. helpful d. confusing

5. In the future, robots may not be able to

- a. explore planets b. discover things
c. have feelings like humans d. fight sickness

6. Robots can be useful at a house by

- a. cleaning it b. exploring new places
c. building new house d. making new cars

7. Robots never complain as they are

- a. useful b. confusing c. helpful d. machines

4. a. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

The internet is the quickest and best means of communication for millions. However, it should be used wisely and carefully to avoid its demerits.

- a. إن الإنترنت هو أسرع وأفضل وسيلة تواصل للملايين، ومع ذلك يجب استخدامه بحكمة وحذر لتجنب عيوبه.
- b. إن الإنترنت هو أسرع وأرخص وسيلة تواصل للملايين، ومع ذلك يجب استخدامه بحكمة وحذر لتجنب عيوبه.
- c. إن الإنترنت هو أسرع وأفضل وسيلة تواصل للملايين، ومع ذلك يجب استخدامه بحكمة وحذر لتجنب عيوبه.
- d. إن الإنترنت هو أسرع وأفضل وسيلة تواصل للملايين، ومع ذلك يجب استخدامه بحكمة وحذر للحد من عيوبه.

b. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

التكنولوجيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين، فهي تسهم في تقدم المجتمعات وفي نفس الوقت يمكن أن تدمرها.

- a. Modern technology is a double-edged gun as it contributes to the societies' progress. At the same time, it can destroy them.
- b. Modern technology is a double-edged weapon as it contributes to the societies' progress. At the same time, it can destroy them.
- c. Modern technology is a double-edged weapon as it contributes to the societies' process. At the same time, it can destroy them.
- d. Modern technology is a destructive weapon as it contributes to the societies' progress. At the same time, it can destroy them.

5. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1. Since he didn't have money, he didn't buy the car. (If)
- 2. It is too cold to swim. (If)

6. Answer the following questions :

- 1. Why does Hemingway describe Santiago as part of the sea and the stars?
.....
- 2. Do you think Santiago is fighting the fish, or is he fighting himself? Explain.
.....

7. Write an essay of about (120 - 150) words on the following topic:

"Can words be more dangerous than weapons?"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

General Exercises | on Unit 4

● Understand

● Apply

● Create

1. Choose the TWO(2) correct answers out of the FIVE(5) options given :

1. "He made an initiative to save energy." Here, "initiative" is a synonym of
a. plan b. passivity c. proposal d. apathy e. betray
2. "Their supply of food was running low." The word "supply" is an antonym of
a. refuse b. depletion c. growth d. exhaustion e. clean

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. To is to make something smaller in size or amount.
a. deduce b. reduce c. swap d. waste
2. Zein uses bottles instead of buying new ones each time.
a. reusable b. free
c. greener d. environmentally-friendly
3. Zeinab joined a/an group to protect animals.
a. renewable b. industrial c. large-scale d. environmental
4. Ziad joined a to plant more trees in his city.
a. waste b. commitment c. campaign d. swap
5. Hossam tries to help plastic bottles every week.
a. recycle b. refer c. produce d. preserve
6. Hala took the to organize a clean-up day at her school.
a. initiative b. initiate c. initiating d. initiator
7. Ziad's family tries to money by using less electricity.
a. build b. make c. save d. balance
8. My brother wishes he had studied for his exams. He regrets
a. to study b. to studying c. studying d. not studying
9. Stop noise; your father is asleep.
a. to make b. make c. making d. to making
10. The old man forgot the medicine, so he wanted to take it again.
a. to take b. taking c. take d. took
11. Would you mind this subject?
a. to change b. changed c. changing d. changes

12. My friends suggested to the cinema last night.

- a. going b. to going c. went d. gone

13. You can write a formal email to

- a. say hello b. apply for a job c. share jokes d. chat with friends

14. You should always in a formal email.

- a. jokes b. slang c. polite language d. contractions

• **3. Read the following passage, then answer the questions :**

Sadness means suffering in silence. Many people suffer because they have their heart broken, they have problems at work, they have had a fight with a person, they have lost something or someone ...etc.

Sadness is a state of mind that comes and goes as it pleases. Today we can be sad, tomorrow we can forget about yesterday. Life is about going through bad and good moments so it is normal to feel sad sometimes. Sadness can manifest itself through emotion like being angry, stressed out, nervous or just depressed. Depression is a more serious case of sadness. Depression means negative thoughts and lasts for much longer. Many people commit suicide because of depression so it's a dangerous disease that can be treated only through therapy.

Sadness and depression are two different things. Sadness is a state of mind that can pass very quickly once things become better and it's caused by grief, sorrow by things that don't go according to a plan. Depression is deeper; it's longer and usually gives people suicidal thoughts. The number of people that kill themselves each year has increased over the years.

1. Sadness is a/an case.

- a. physical b. mental c. cultural d. economical

2. The underlined pronoun "it" refers to

- a. people b. suicide c. depression d. sadness

3. is a result of sadness and depression.

- a. Joy b. Happiness c. Suicide d. Health

4. When a person loses a dear one, they will be

- a. happy b. pleased c. grieved d. excited

5. Sadness is suffering.

- a. silent b. previous c. attentive d. curious

6. The underlined word "please" in this passage is a/an

- a. interjection b. noun c. adjective d. verb

7. The underlined word "manifest" means

- a. shake b. play c. display d. fabricate

4. a. Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c or d :

To reduce air pollution, we must avoid burning wood and rubbish. We must use public transport and encourage people to walk and cycle.

- a. لنقل من تلوث الهواء يجب أن نتجنب حرق الخشب والقمامة، كما لا يجب أن نستخدم النقل العام ونشجع الناس على السير وركوب الدراجات.
- b. لنقل من تلوث الهواء يجب أن نتجنب حرق الخشب والقمامة، كما يجب أن نستخدم النقل العام ونشجع الناس على السير وإعادة التدوير.
- c. لنقل من تلوث الهواء يجب أن نتجنب حرق الخشب والقمامة، كما يجب أن نستخدم النقل العام ونشجع الناس على السير وركوب الدراجات النارية.
- d. لنقل من تلوث الهواء يجب أن نتجنب حرق الخشب والقمامة، كما يجب أن نستخدم النقل العام ونشجع الناس على السير وركوب الدراجات.

b. Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c or d :

لقد تم إنشاء الكثير من المؤسسات الخيرية في مصر لدعم المجتمع، خاصة الفقراء والمسنين والأيتام وذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة حتى يستطيعوا أن يحيوا حياة سعيدة.

- a. Many charity institutions shave been established in Egypt to support society especially the poor, the elder, the orphans and people with special needs so that they can live a happy life.
- b. Many charitable institutions have been established in Egypt to support society especially the poor, the elderly, the orphans and people with special needs so that they can live a happy life.
- c. Many charitable institutions have been established in Egypt to supporting society especially the poor, the elderly the orphans and people with special needs so that they can live a happy life.
- d. Many charitable institutions have been established in Egypt to support society especially poor, the elderly, orphans and people with special needs so that they can live a happy life.

5. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. We hate working for him. (stand)
2. I'm willing to stay till you return. (staying)

6. Answer the following questions :

1. How does the marlin's leap affect Santiago emotionally ?

.....

2. Why does Santiago admire the marlin even while trying to kill it ?

.....

7. Write an essay of about (120 - 150) words on the following topic :

"How to spend our spare time in a useful way"

.....

.....

.....

.....

General Exercises | on Chapter 3

1. Answer the following questions :

SB Exercises

1. What shows Santiago's determination through the night?
.....
2. Why does Santiago wish the boy was with him?
.....
3. How does the night sky affect Santiago's thoughts?
.....
4. What does Santiago mean when he says, "May the best of us win"?
.....
5. How does the sea act as both a friend and an enemy in this chapter?
.....
6. Why does Hemingway describe Santiago as part of the sea and the stars?
.....
7. Do you think Santiago is fighting the fish, or is he fighting himself? Explain.
.....

El-Moasser Exercises

8. What happened when the line tightened hard?
.....
9. What did Santiago do with his feet when the fish was hooked?
.....
10. What began to move slowly, pulled by the fish?
.....
11. Where did the fish pull Santiago?
.....
12. What did Santiago feel about the great creature below?
.....
13. What did Santiago drink and eat after hours of struggle?
.....

14. What did Santiago say softly to the fish at sunset?

15. What lesson did Santiago take from DiMaggio?

16. Why did Santiago tie the line across his shoulder ?

17. What did Santiago whisper about the boy?

2. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The line tightened hard, cutting into his

a. back

b. foot

c. hand

d. arm

2. The fish was on Santiago's line.

a. hooked

b. lost

c. free

d. gone

3. The boat began to move slowly, pulled by the big

a. wind

b. fish

c. current

d. sail

4. The fish swam steadily out into the sea.

a. dark

b. calm

c. open

d. hot

5. Santiago felt the of the great creature below.

a. power

b. weakness

c. silence

d. fear

6. Santiago ate a piece of he had caught earlier and drank some water.

a. tuna

b. bread

c. sardine

d. crab

7. Santiago said softly, "Fish, you are my"

a. friend

b. brother

c. enemy

d. prize

8. Santiago's back, and his arms trembled.

a. healed

b. ached

c. stretched

d. rested

9. Santiago thought, "Pain does not matter. Only matters."

a. luck

b. weakness

c. endurance

d. skill

10. Santiago wished the was with him.

a. fish

b. bird

c. boy

d. star

11. Santiago was part of the eternal struggle between man and

a. fish

b. sea

c. nature

d. stars

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (3)

اختبار شهر نوفمبر





General Exercises

on

Unit

3



Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the (2) correct answers out of the (5) options given:

- We must teach children that violence is never the answer. The antonym of " violence " is
 a. force b. calm c. trick d. aggression e. peace
- My parents always support me in everything I do. "Support" can be replaced by
 a. assist b. hinder c. resist d. help e. oppose

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The police caught the of the crime outside the mall.
 a. suspect b. victim c. thief d. witness
- The company launched a new to attract customers.
 a. product b. fault c. mistake d. error
- Students can benefit free online courses to improve their skills.
 a. by b. in c. at d. from
- Please make your instructions so everyone can understand.
 a. confusing b. hidden c. clear d. long
- She felt after reading the difficult instructions.
 a. clear b. confused c. sure d. confident
- What you do if you didn't see him today?
 a. will b. would c. did d. had
- If I a language course, I would be able to speak to foreigners.
 a. did b. does c. will do d. would do
- If a huge storm the coast, it would destroy many of the houses.
 a. is hitting b. hits c. hit d. had hit
- Iron expands if
 a. it is heat b. is heated c. it is heated d. heating
- I don't have enough money. If I, I would have the ability to help you.
 a. have b. had c. had had d. have had
- "Next time, try to..." is an example of
 a. Thesis statement b. Peer feedback c. Body paragraph d. Hook
- What should a hook do in an essay?
 a. Provide a detailed example b. Start with a strong question or idea
 c. Summarize the conclusion d. List vocabulary words

ههيا ٢٠٢٤

سوهاج ٢٠٢٤

المنيا ٢٠٢٤ LM

اشمون ٢٠٢٤



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

School is the second best home for students. They spend a lot of time there. East or west, school is the best. Let's shed more light on that topic in a few more details.

Students' classmates are like brothers to them. Teachers act as their family members: caring for them, not ignoring their needs and keeping good eyes on them. Students like spending nice time at school. There are playgrounds to practise many games in it. Students can do their hobbies there: they can play music or chess, and do different activities. They can take part in many activities such as reading in the library, cleaning their school and classrooms, planting trees and flowers, writing poetry or articles, playing in the playground, helping their society in any form. All members at school have a duty towards students.



The director or the school can make things easy for students to feel at home. He/ She can give instructions to the staff to do all what they can to motivate and encourage their students. Teachers should help their students in the same way that parents do. Teachers should make school a place to love for students. They must help students with their different problems. It is necessary that a teacher offer help and aid for his students, so that they can feel trust in their teachers. Students, also, have a role to play: they should be quiet, polite and active. They must obey their teachers as this can help in the reform of schools and education. If students are encouraged to love their school, won't they become more and more successful?

15. Students can spend time at school.
a. bad b. worse c. terrible d. good
16. A suitable title for this passage would be
a. the school year b. the director c. students d. teachers
17. Reading, cleaning, writing, playing and helping students are
a. plays b. sports c. games d. activities
18. If teachers and students work together well, will be better.
a. our country b. schools c. students d. A, B and C
19. The underlined word "He / She" refer to
a. the director b. the staff c. the student d. the classmate
20. Students must their teachers' advice to become better.
a. refuse b. follow c. deny d. object to
21. Teachers are to parents in looking after students.
a. different b. unlike c. unlikely d. similar



Writing

Translate the following sentences.

22. Our parents exert great efforts to please us and provide a happy secure life for us. We really owe much to them.

وسعد طنطا ٢٠٢٤

- أ. أبائنا يبذلون جهودا كبيرة لإسعادنا وتوفير بيئة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن حقا مدينون لهم بالكثير.
- ب. يبذل أبائنا جهودا عادية لإرضائنا وتوفير حياة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن بالفعل دائنون لهم بالكثير.
- ج. يحاول أبائنا محاولات كبيرة لإرضائنا وتوفير حياة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن بالفعل دائنون لهم بالقليل.
- د. يبذل أبائنا جهودا كبيرة لإرضائنا وتوفير حياة سعيدة وأمنة لنا. نحن حقا مدينون لهم بالكثير.

٢٣. الحياة رحلة رائعة رغم ما بها من الالم. علينا أن نتحمل هذه الالام كي نهض بمصر.

- a. Life is an amazing journey, although its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.
- b. Life is an amazed journey, despite its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.
- c. Life is an amazing journey, despite its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.
- d. Life is an amazing journey, however its pain. We must endure this pain in order to improve Egypt.

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning.

24. I didn't hear the good news because I was abroad. (if)
25. I might hear important news, and then I'll call you. (if)

Answer the following questions:

26. Why did Santiago wait instead of pulling the line immediately?
27. How does Hemingway use the bird to symbolize guidance and hope?
28. Why does Santiago compare himself to Joe DiMaggio?

Write an essay of about 150 words on the following topic:

Fake news and fake platforms



General Exercises

on

Unit

4



A

Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the (2) correct answers out of the (5) options given:

- Recycling helps to waste resources efficiently. The antonym of "waste" is
a. save b. conserve c. preserve d. misuse e. throw
- The misuse of company resources can lead to serious problems. The synonym of "misuse" is
a. proper use b. correct use c. abuse d. overuse e. mistreatment

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Energy-saving programs aim to stop the of natural resources.
a. depletion b. invention c. invention d. intention
- People protested against building a new near their homes because of pollution.
a. playground b. landfill c. school d. park
- Farmers are now looking for methods that protect the soil and water for the future.
a. limited b. temporary c. harmful d. sustainable
- The government introduced an to support young entrepreneurs.
a. initiative b. overuse c. landfill d. depletion
- Scientists are developing materials that can replace plastic.
a. harmful b. temporary c. renewable d. finite
- We our old furniture with new items to give the living room a fresh and modern look.
a. swapped b. kept c. lost d. destroyed
- I wouldn't like given instructions.
a. to be b. being c. had been d. has been
- My sister hates by air.
a. fly b. to fly c. flies d. flew
- We expect the English test this year.
a. pass b. to passing c. passing d. to pass
- Tamer and I agreed seven pounds each.
a. paying b. pay c. to pay d. was paying
- Astronauts have to practise everyday activities without gravity.
a. to do b. to be done c. being done d. doing
- Which of the following is the most appropriate greeting for a formal email?
a. Hey there! b. Hi John, c. Dear Mr. Smith, d. You!
- should be avoided in a formal email.
a. Clear subject line b. Polite closing c. Emojis and slang d. Full sentences

B

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

How much do you know about the history of some of your favorite foods? Do you know when people in England started cooking curry dishes? Do you know in which country pizzas or hamburgers were first made? The facts might surprise you.

Many people think the English **found out** about curry from people in India in the 1600s. In reality, wealthy English people were eating dishes made with curry spices hundreds of years before British ships traveled to India. Cooks of wealthy English families during the time of King Richard I were making curry dishes, and in fact, the word "curry" can be found in an English language cookbook as far back as 1377.

As for pizza, this dish was probably first made in Persia (what is now Iran). The Persians were eating round, flat bread with cheese in the 500s. That was nearly 1,000 years before pizza caught on in Naples, Italy! Finally, let's look at the truth behind hamburgers. Many people think



hamburgers are an American food. However, according to some stories, hamburgers came from Hamburg, Germany. A German named Otto Kuasw created the first hamburger in 1891. Four years later, German sailors introduced hamburgers to Americans.

Where foods come from isn't nearly as important as how they taste; as long as they are delicious! So, go get some of your favorite food and **dig in**.

16. What is the main idea of this passage?

- a. Curry was created in England. b. People created fast food long ago.
c. There are many foods that help your body. d. Some facts about foods are surprising.

17. Which is probably true about British curry dishes in the 1400s?

- a. The dishes did not have meat. b. The spices cost a lot.
c. People ate curry on special days. d. British sailors first made curry.

18. What did people in Naples learn from Persians?

- a. How to make pizza. b. How to cook cheese.
c. How to use spices from Iran. d. How to make flat bread.

19. Who introduced hamburgers to America?

- a. Persians b. Otto Kuasw c. Italians d. German sailors

20. Which food was probably made first?

- a. Hamburgers b. Cheesy Persian bread c. Italian pizza d. English curry

21. What is the antonym of the "delicious"?

- a. distasteful b. tasteful c. enjoyable d. distinctive

22. This passage can be a part of a-an

- a. email b. letter c. article d. novel



Writing

Translate the following sentences:

23. Parents should bring up their children to take responsibility for their life, make their own decisions and respect others.

الفريضة ٢٠٢٣

- أ. يجب ألا يربي الوالدين أطفالهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم ويتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.
ب. يجب أن يربي الوالدين أبنائهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم وليتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.
ج. يجب أن يربي الوالدين أطفالهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم ويتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.
د. يجب ألا يربي الوالدين أطفالهم ليتحملوا المسؤولية عن حياتهم ويتخذوا قراراتهم الخاصة ويحترموا الآخرين.

٢٤. التعلم عن بعد هو مصطلح يعني القدرة على الدراسة عبر الإنترنت وفي المنزل باستخدام الكتب والأقراص المدمجة وأقراص

الفيديو الرقمية التي ترسلها الجامعة.

الفريضة ٢٠٢٣

- a. Distant learning is a term which means the ability to study offline and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.
b. Distance learning is a term which means the ability to study online and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.
c. Distance learning is a term which means the inability to study online and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.
d. Distant learning is term which means the ability to study on line and at home using books, CDs and DVDs sent by a university.

Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

25. He offered to drive me home.

(suggested)

26. I enjoy playing the piano.

(like)

Answer the following questions:

27. How does Santiago's isolation affect the meaning of victory?

28. Why is Santiago's fight with the fish more than just fishing?

29. What lesson can readers learn from Santiago's endurance?

Write a formal email of (120 - 150) words

To your teacher apologizing for not attending the school day and telling her/him the reason.

Setbook Questions & Answers

1. Why did Santiago wait instead of pulling the line immediately?
لماذا انتظر سانتياجو بدلاً من سحب الخيط مباشرة؟
He waited to be patient and let the fish fully take the bait.
انتظر ليكون صبوراً وتسمح السمكة بالتمسك بالطعم بالكامل.
2. How does the bird help Santiago know that fish are near?
كيف تساعد الطيور سانتياجو على معرفة أن الأسماك قريبة؟
The bird dives and points where the fish are.
الطائر يقوص ويشير إلى مكان وجود الأسماك.
3. What does the tuna jumping reveal about the sea?
ماذا يكشف قفز التونة عن البحر؟
The sea is full of life and surprises.
البحر مليء بالحياة والمفاجآت.
4. Why does Santiago call the fish his "brother"?
لماذا يطلق سانتياجو على السمكة لقب "أخي"؟
He respects the fish as a worthy opponent.
يحترم السمكة كخصم جدير بالاحترام.
5. How does Santiago endure the pain in his hands?
كيف يتحمل سانتياجو الألم في يديه؟
He focuses on the fight and ignores the pain.
يركز على المعركة ويتجاهل الألم.
6. Why does Santiago remember Joe DiMaggio during the struggle?
لماذا يتذكر سانتياجو جو ديماجيو أثناء النزال؟
Because DiMaggio played with pain, inspiring him to keep going.
لأن ديماجيو كان يلهب رغم الألم، مما ألهمه على الاستمرار.
7. What shows Santiago's determination through the night?
ما الذي يظهر عزيمة سانتياجو طوال الليل؟
He keeps holding the line and never sleeps.
يستمر في الإمساك بالخيط ولا ينام.
8. Why does Santiago wish the boy were with him?
لماذا يتمنى سانتياجو أن يكون الصبي معه؟
He wants support and company in his struggle.
يريد الدعم والرفقة أثناء نضاله.
9. How does the night sky affect Santiago's thoughts?
كيف تؤثر السماء الليلية على أفكار سانتياجو؟
It reminds him of beauty, life, and his dreams of lions.
تذكره بالجمال والحياة وأحلامه عن الأسود.
10. What does Santiago mean when he says, "May the best of us win"?
ماذا يقصد سانتياجو عندما يقول: "ليفز الأفضل منا"؟
He wishes for a fair struggle between himself and the fish.
يتمنى معركة عادلة بينه وبين السمكة.

Critical Thinking Questions:

11. How does Hemingway use the bird to symbolize guidance and hope?
كيف يستخدم همنجواي الطيور لترمز إلى الإرشاد والأمل؟
The bird shows where the fish are, giving Santiago direction and hope.
الطائر يظهر مكان الأسماك، مانحاً سانتياجو الاتجاه والأمل.



12. Why does Santiago speak to the fish as if it were human?

لماذا يتحدث سانتياجو إلى السمكة وكأنها إنسان؟

To show respect and feel a connection with it.

ليظهر الاحترام ويشعر بالارتباط معها.

13. What does the steady, deep swimming of the fish suggest about its nature?

ماذا يشير السباحة العميقة والثابتة للسمكة عن طبيعتها؟

The fish is strong, patient, and wise.

السمكة قوية وصبورة وحكيمة.

14. How is Santiago's endurance compared to DiMaggio's?

كيف يقارن صبر سانتياجو مع ديماجيو؟

Like DiMaggio, he keeps going despite pain.

مثل ديماجيو، يستمر رغم الألم.

15. Why does Santiago accept pain as part of the struggle?

لماذا يقبل سانتياجو الألم كجزء من الصراع؟

Pain is natural in hard work and tests his strength.

الألم طبيعي في العمل الشاق ويختبر قوته.

16. What does the endless pull into the sea symbolize about life's challenges?

ماذا يرمز السحب المستمر في البحر إلى تحديات الحياة؟

Life's difficulties never stop, and we must endure.

صعوبات الحياة لا تتوقف، ويجب أن نتحملها.

17. In what ways does Santiago's solitude make the battle more meaningful?

كيف تجعل وحدة سانتياجو المعركة أكثر معنى؟

It shows his inner strength and focus.

تظهر قوته الداخلية وتركيزه.

18. How does the sea act as both a friend and an enemy in this chapter?

كيف يكون البحر صديقاً وعدواً في هذا الفصل؟

It provides fish and beauty but it is also dangerous.

يوفر السمك والجمال لكنه أيضاً خطير.

19. Why does Hemingway describe Santiago as part of the sea and the stars?

لماذا يصف همنجواي سانتياجو كجزء من البحر والنجوم؟

To show he is connected to nature and the universe.

ليظهر أنه مرتبط بالطبيعة والكون.

20. Do you think Santiago is fighting the fish, or is he fighting himself? Explain.

هل تعتقد أن سانتياجو يقاتل السمكة، أم أنه يقاتل نفسه؟ اشرح

He fights both; the fish tests his skill, and he tests his courage.

يقاتل الاثنين؛ السمكة تختبر مهارته، وهو يختبر شجاعته.

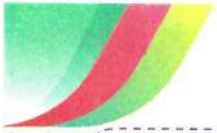
Chapter 3 General Exercises

1. What did Santiago see that made him excited before the fish took the bait?

2. Why did Santiago let the fish run instead of stopping it?

3. What food did Santiago eat to keep his strength?

4. What part of Santiago's body was cut by the fishing line?



5. Why couldn't Santiago sleep during the night?

6. What did Santiago do to reduce the strain on his hands?

7. What did Santiago say to the fish when dawn came?

8. Why did Santiago talk softly to the fish during the fight?

9. What natural event marked the beginning of a new day for Santiago?

10. Where did the fish pull Santiago's boat during the night?

11. Why is the fish's silent, steady swimming more frightening than if it had jumped?

12. How does Santiago's hunger symbolize his struggle?

13. Why might Hemingway describe the stars above Santiago during the fight?

14. What lesson about patience can readers learn from Santiago's actions?

15. Why does Santiago compare himself to Joe DiMaggio?

16. How does the night setting add to the suspense of the battle?

17. Why is Santiago's fight with the fish more than just about food or survival?

18. How does the endless sea represent Santiago's inner challenges?

19. Why does Hemingway keep Santiago alone during this struggle?

20. What does the battle between Santiago and the fish teach about human spirit?

Choose the correct answer:

1. What did the bird circling above the water signal?

a. A storm was coming	b. Fish were near the surface
c. The sun was too bright	d. Santiago was close to land
2. What happened when the bird dived into the sea?

a. It caught a big fish	b. Tuna jumped, scared of a larger fish below
c. Santiago caught the bird	d. The boat rocked in the waves



3. How did Santiago react when the line first moved?
a. He pulled hard immediately b. He cut the line
c. He held it carefully and waited d. He asked another fisherman for help
4. What cut into Santiago's hands?
a. A knife b. The fish's teeth c. The line d. The tuna
5. Where did the fish pull Santiago's boat?
a. Back toward the village b. Out into the open sea
c. Into shallow water d. Toward another boat
6. What did Santiago eat to keep his strength during the night?
a. Rice and beans b. Bread
c. Tuna he had caught earlier d. Shark meat
7. What memory gave Santiago courage to endure the pain?
a. His childhood games b. The lions on the beach
c. Joe DiMaggio playing with pain d. Manolin's words
8. How did Santiago support the line when he grew tired?
a. He tied it across his shoulders b. He tied it to the mast
c. He asked for help d. He put it in the water
9. What did Santiago whisper about the fish?
a. "Fish, you are my enemy."
c. "Fish, I will let you go."
b. "Fish, you are my brother."
d. "Fish, you are too strong."
10. At dawn, how did Santiago describe his connection with the fish?
a. "Now we are joined, fish, you and I."
c. "The boy will see this fish."
b. "I will leave you, fish."
d. "I am stronger than you."
11. The word "brace" in "Santiago braced his feet" means
a. Relaxed b. Prepared and steadied
c. Jumped d. Fell
12. The sun shone with a hard, bright light, making the sea look almost
a. dark b. harsh c. cold d. quiet
13. The antonym of "surrender" is
a. Resist b. Give up c. Lose d. Stop
14. The phrase "the line burned into his hands" means
a. His hands were on fire b. His hands were scratched by the rope
c. His hands were wet d. His hands were relaxed
15. The old man was part of the eternal between man and nature.
a. game b. struggle c. song d. journey
16. The closest meaning of "to be joined" in the text is
a. To be tied together b. To be separated
c. To be close but apart d. To cut loose
17. The opposite of "calm" is
a. Peaceful b. Angry c. Quiet d. Patient
18. "To whisper" means
a. To speak loudly b. To speak softly c. To shout angrily d. To stay silent
19. The word "creature" refers to
a. A boat b. A human c. A living animal or fish d. A storm
20. "Pain does not matter. Only endurance matters." Here "matters" means
a. Is important b. Is heavy c. Is painful d. Is strange

كيفية طباعة صفحات معينة من ملف معين مثلا ازاي نطبع الصفحات من صفحة 4 الى صفحة 9

